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(71)Applicant : YAMANOUCHI PHARMACEUT CO LTD

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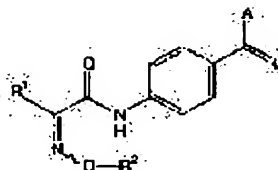
(72)Inventor : TANAKA AKIHIRO
KOUNO NORIMASA
MATSUHISA AKIRA
SHIMADA YOSHIKI
AKANE HIROAKI
TANITSU TAKEYUKI

(54) NOVEL OXIME DERIVATIVE

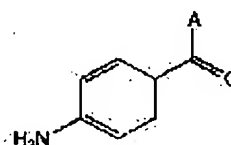
(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a novel oxime derivative which is useful for preventing and treating diseases caused by metabolic disorder in plasma such as hyperglycemia, for example inhibiting the aggravation of diabetic complication and diabetic nephropathy.

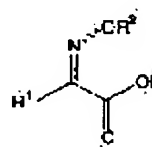
SOLUTION: This novel oxime derivative is represented by formula I (R1 and R2 are each a lower alkyl; A is a group bearing an N-containing aromatic heterocyclic 5-membered ring, H) or its pharmaceutically permissible salt, typically 2-methoxyimino-4'-[(2-methyl-1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-imidazo[4,5-d][1]benzazepin-6-yl) carbonyl] propionanilide hydrochloride. The compound of formula I is prepared by, for example, amidating a substituted aniline of formula II or its salt with a carboxylic acid of formula III or its reactive derivative, further followed by deprotection, if it is protected.



I



II



III

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

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application converted registration]

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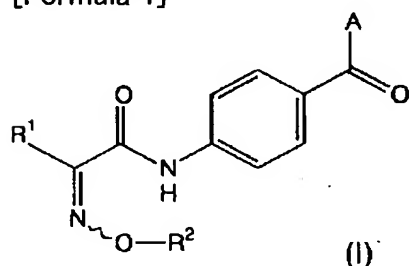
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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The oxime derivative shown by the following general formula (I), or its salt permitted pharmaceutically.

[Formula 1]



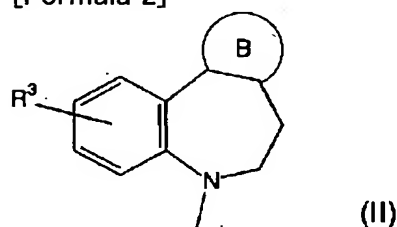
(However, the notation in a formula has following semantics.)

R1: The low-grade alkyl group which may be permuted by the lower alkoxy group.

R2: The low-grade alkyl group which may be permuted by the hydrogen atom or the lower alkoxy group.

A: The radical shown by the general formula (II) or the general formula (III).

[Formula 2]

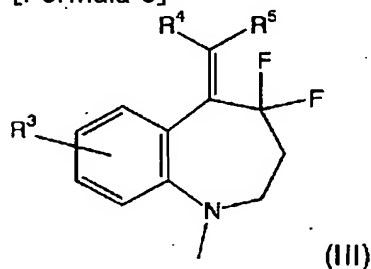


(However, the notation in a formula has following semantics.)

Ring B: Nitrogen-containing aromatic series 5 membered-ring which may have a substituent, may have at least one nitrogen atom and may have an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom further.

R3: The amino group which may be permuted by the hydrogen atom, the halogen atom, the low-grade alkyl group, and the low-grade alkyl group, or lower alkoxy group.

[Formula 3]

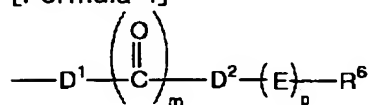


(However, the notation in a formula has following semantics.)

R3: The amino group which may be permuted by the hydrogen atom, the low-grade alkyl group, and the low-grade alkyl group, or a lower alkoxy group.

R4, R5: It is the radical either is shown by the hydrogen atom and another side is indicated to be by the general formula (IV).

[Formula 4]



(IV)

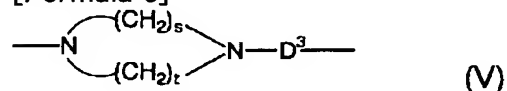
(However, the notation in a formula has following semantics.)

D1 and D2: -- the same -- or -- differing -- single bond, a low-grade alkylene group, or a low-grade alkenylene group.

m:0 or 1.

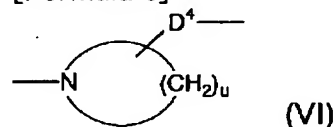
E: A general formula (V), (VI), or (VII) the radical shown.

[Formula 5]



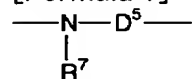
(V)

[Formula 6]



(VI)

[Formula 7]



(VII)

(However, the nitrogen atom may be oxide-ized among these formulas.) Moreover, the notation in these formulas has following semantics.

D3, D4, and D5: -- the same -- or -- differing -- single bond, a low-grade alkylene group, or a low-grade alkenylene group. However, D3 and D5 mean a low-grade alkylene group or a low-grade alkenylene group, when it is the radical which the adjoining radical combines with D3 or D5 through a nitrogen atom or an oxygen atom.

R7: A hydrogen atom or a low-grade alkyl group.

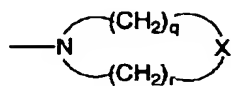
s and t: -- the same -- or -- differing -- the integer of 1 thru/or 3 -- it is -- the sum of s and t -- the integer of 3 thru/or 5.

Integer of u:2 thru/or 7.

The integer of p:0 or 1 thru/or 3. However, when p is 2 or 3, even if E is the same each, it may differ.

R6: The nitrogen-containing saturation 5 by which you may have a hydrogen atom, low-grade alkyl group, and low-grade alkenyl radical, a cycloalkyl radical, a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a carboxyl group, a low-grade alkoxy carbonyl group, a cyano group, the aryl group that may be permuted, the nitrogen-containing aromatic series 5 which may be permuted or 6 member heterocycle radical, and bridge formation, and the hydrogen atom on a ring nitrogen atom may be permuted by the low-grade alkyl group thru/or 8 member heterocycle radical, or the radical shown by the general formula (VIII).

[Formula 8]



(VIII)

(However, the nitrogen atom may be oxide-ized among these formulas.) Moreover, the notation in these formulas has following semantics.

q and r: -- the same -- or -- differing -- the integer of 1 thru/or 3 -- it is -- the sum of q and r -- the integer of 3 thru/or 5.

X: The radical shown by -O- or -S(O) W-.

W: -- 0, 1, or 2. .

[Claim 2] The remedy characterized by containing an oxime derivative or its salt permitted pharmaceutically according to claim 1.

[Claim 3] V1 acceptor antagonist of the arginine vasopressin characterized by containing an oxime derivative or its salt permitted pharmaceutically according to claim 1.

[Claim 4] The therapy agent of the diabetic nephropathy characterized by containing an oxime derivative or its salt permitted pharmaceutically according to claim 1.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to V1 acceptor antagonist of a remedy, the new oxime derivative which rivals V1 acceptor of arginine vasopressin especially or its salt permitted pharmaceutically, and the arginine vasopressin which makes them an active principle.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Diabetic nephropathy is one of the three diabetic major complication, and the metabolic error centering on hyperglycemia is deeply involved in the onset progress. In current, before albuminuria, a diagnosis becomes possible at an early stage by the diagnosis by the minute amount albuminuria etc., and the needs for prevention and the therapy of initial diabetic nephropathy are increasing.

[0003] In the diabetic or the diabetes-mellitus model animal, since lifting of the arginine vasopressin (it is hereafter indicated as AVP.) concentration in plasma is seen, it is suggested that AVP is participating in (Diabetes, 38 (1989), 54-57), and diabetes mellitus. Although AVP is a peptide which consists of a biosynthesis and nine amino acid secreted in a hypothalamic pituitary system and V1 and V2 acceptor is known as the acceptor Especially V1 acceptor Contraction of efferent arteriole (Am.J.Physiol.256 (1989) F274-F278), It participates in composition of prostaglandin E 2 kind (J. Hypertension 11 (1993) 127-134). Addition of a glomerulus is increased, participating in the multiplication of the mesangial cell by AVP further is known, and it is ** carried out of being deeply involved in onset hatred of diabetic nephropathy. Moreover, there is a clinical report that OPC-21268 (compound of EP No. 382185 official report example 141) which is a V1 alternative antagonist has improved a NIDDM patient's albuminuria actually. As mentioned above, it is expected that V1 antagonist can turn into effective prevention / therapy agent of initial diabetic nephropathy.

[0004] Moreover, since it became clear that vasopressin promotes powerfully production of a permeability factor (VPF)/angiogenesis factor (VEGF) through V1 acceptor, the intervention to the formation process of the vascular lesion in various diseases, such as diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy, and arteriosclerosis, is pointed out recently (Biochimica et Biophysica Acta 1243 (1995) 195-202). Therefore, V1 antagonist is useful for the prevention and the therapy of angiopathy in various diseases.

[0005] On the other hand, V2 acceptor antagonist has the desirable compound which having a water diuretic effect is known and rivals the kidney disease accompanied by an edema at V1 and V two-car acceptor, and is the international disclosure WO as such a compound. 95/03305 and WO The bends azepine derivative indicated to 95/06035 is known. However, in the early diabetic nephropathy which has symptoms, such as a disease without an edema etc., for example, thirst, and polyuria, an alternative V1 acceptor antagonist is more desirable.

[0006] Moreover, oxytocin is known as a peptide which is dramatically similar to AVP and consists of a biosynthesis and nine amino acid secreted in a hypothalamic pituitary system, and it is known that a certain kind of AVP antagonist will cause operation inhibition of uterine contraction, a milk discharge operation, etc. also against this oxytocin acceptor.

[0007] therefore, the disease in which V1 acceptor without edemata, such as angiopathy in early

diabetic nephropathy or early various diseases, participates — receiving — V2 acceptor and an oxytocin acceptor — receiving — V — it is expected that the compound which has more powerful antagonism selectively 1 acceptor will serve as a good therapy agent.

[0008]

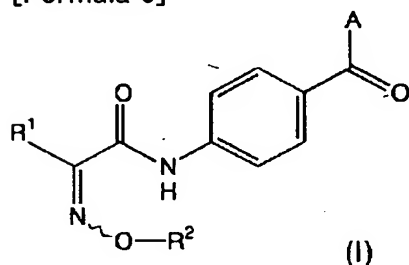
[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As a result of having advanced screening of the compound which has alternative and high V1 acceptor compatibility, on the basis of the above backgrounds, the artificers of this invention find out that a new oxime derivative fulfills the above-mentioned conditions, and came to complete this invention on it.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention relates to the oxime derivative shown by the following general formula (I), or its salt permitted pharmaceutically.

[0010]

[Formula 9]



[0011] (However, the notation in a formula has following semantics.)

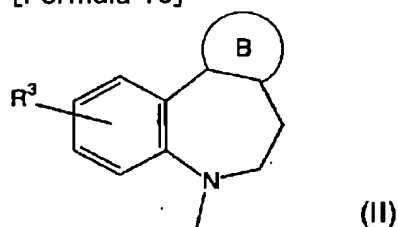
R1: The low-grade alkyl group which may be permuted by the lower alkoxy group.

R2: The low-grade alkyl group which may be permuted by the hydrogen atom or the lower alkoxy group.

A: The radical shown by the general formula (II) or the general formula (III).

[0012]

[Formula 10]



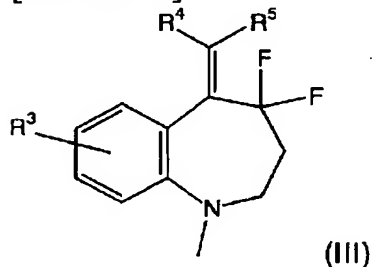
[0013] (However, the notation in a formula has following semantics.)

Ring B: Nitrogen-containing aromatic series 5 membered-ring which may have a substituent, may have at least one nitrogen atom and may have an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom further.

R3: The amino group which may be permuted by the hydrogen atom, the halogen atom, the low-grade alkyl group, and the low-grade alkyl group, or lower alkoxy group.

[0014]

[Formula 11]

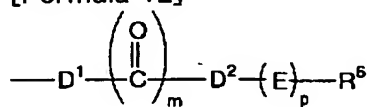


[0015] (However, R3 has the same semantics as the above, and the notation in a formula has following semantics.)

R4, R5: It is the radical either is shown by the hydrogen atom and another side is indicated to be by the general formula (IV).

[0016]

[Formula 12]



(IV)

[0017] (However, the notation in a formula has following semantics.)

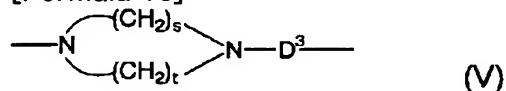
D1 and D2: --- the same --- or --- differing --- single bond, a low-grade alkylene group, or a low-grade alkenylene group.

m:0 or 1.

E: A general formula (V), (VI), or (VII) the radical shown.

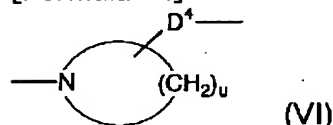
[0018]

[Formula 13]



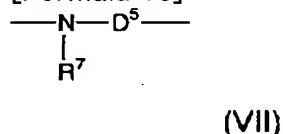
[0019]

[Formula 14]



[0020]

[Formula 15]



[0021] (However, the nitrogen atom may be oxide-ized among these formulas.) Moreover, the notation in these formulas has following semantics.

D3, D4, and D5: --- the same --- or --- differing --- single bond, a low-grade alkylene group, or a low-grade alkenylene group. However, D3 and D5 mean a low-grade alkylene group or a low-grade alkenylene group, when it is the radical which the adjoining radical combines with D3 or D5 through a nitrogen atom or an oxygen atom.

R7: A hydrogen atom or a low-grade alkyl group.

s and t: --- the same --- or --- differing --- the integer of 1 thru/or 3 --- it is --- the sum of s and t --- the integer of 3 thru/or 5.

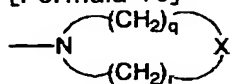
Integer of u:2 thru/or 7.

[0022] The integer of p:0 or 1 thru/or 3. However, when p is 2 or 3, even if E is the same each, it may differ.

R6: The nitrogen-containing saturation 5 by which you may have a hydrogen atom, low-grade alkyl group, and low-grade alkenyl radical, a cycloalkyl radical, a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a carboxyl group, a low-grade alkoxy carbonyl group, a cyano group, the aryl group that may be permuted, the nitrogen-containing aromatic series 5 which may be permuted or 6 member heterocycle radical, and bridge formation, and the hydrogen atom on a ring nitrogen atom may be permuted by the low-grade alkyl group thru/or 8 member heterocycle radical, or the radical shown by the general formula (VIII).

[0023]

[Formula 16]



(VIII)

[0024] (However, the nitrogen atom may be oxide-ized among these formulas.) Moreover, the notation in these formulas has following semantics.

q and r: -- the same -- or -- differing -- the integer of 1 thru/or 3 -- it is -- the sum of q and r -- the integer of 3 thru/or 5.

X: The radical shown by -O- or -S(O) W-.

W: -- 0, 1, or 2. .

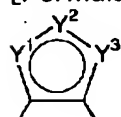
[0025]

[Embodiment of the Invention] It is as follows when the compound of a general formula (I) is explained further.

[0026] As for "nitrogen-containing aromatic series 5 membered-ring which may have a substituent, may have at least one nitrogen atom and may have an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom further" which Ring B shows when A is the radical shown by the general formula (II), it is desirable that it is the radical shown by the general formula (IX).

[0027]

[Formula 17]



(IX)

[0028] (The notation in these formulas has following semantics.)

Y1 and Y3: -- either -- formula =N- the radical shown -- it is -- another side -- formula -NR8-, -O-, and -S- or -- =N- Radical shown.

Y2: -- formula =CR9-, -O-, and -S- or -- =N- Radical shown.

R8: A hydrogen atom or a low-grade alkyl group.

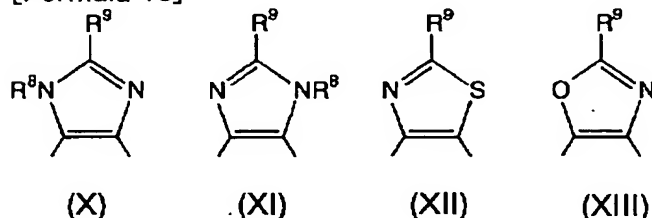
R9: The low-grade alkyl group permuted by the radical hung up over a hydrogen atom, b un-permuting, or the following, a low-grade alkenyl radical or a low-grade alkynyl group, [0029] amino-group; -- monochrome or JI low-grade alkylamino radical; -- the amino group -- The amino-group; 1-pyrrolidinyl radical; piperidino radical; morpholino radical which was permuted by monochrome or the JI low-grade alkylamino radical and of which low-grade alkanoyl amino radical; protection was done; 1-piperazinyl radical; by which the hydrogen atom on a ring nitrogen atom may be permuted by the low-grade alkyl group 1-imidazolidinyl radical; -- 1-gay piperazinyl radical or 1-PIRAZORIJINIRU radical; -- guanidino radical; -- amidino group; -- hydroxyl-group; -- lower alkoxy group; -- cyano group; -- carbamoyl group; -- carboxyl group; -- low-grade alkoxy carbonyl group; -- low-grade alkanoloxo radical; -- a low-grade alkyl group -- The phenyl group which may be permuted, respectively by a halogen atom, a lower alkoxy group, the amino group, monochrome or the JI low-grade alkylamino radical, the hydroxyl group, or the carboxyl group or the nitrogen-containing aromatic series 5 thru/or 6 member heterocycle radical, [0030] The cycloalkyl radical of carbon numbers 3-8, d amino group; c) A low-grade alkyl group, A low-grade alkenyl radical, a low-grade alkynyl group or a low-grade alkanoyl radical (these radicals -- amino-group; -- monochrome or JI low-grade alkylamino radical; -- 1-pyrrolidinyl radical; -- piperidino radical; -- the 1-piperazinyl radical by which the hydrogen atom on morpholino radical; or a ring nitrogen atom may be permuted by the low-grade alkyl group --) you may permute by 1-imidazolidinyl radical or 1-gay piperazinyl radical. Monochrome or the amino-group; 1-pyrrolidinyl radical; piperidino radical; morpholino radical by which the JI permutation was carried out; the 1-piperazinyl radical by which the hydrogen atom on a ring nitrogen atom may be permuted by the low-grade alkyl group; 1-imidazolidinyl radical or 1-gay piperazinyl radical, [0031] e) A guanidino radical, an amidino group, f hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a

sulfhydryl group, low-grade alkylthio group.

Specifically as a nitrogen-containing aromatic series 5 membered-ring part which Ring B shows, an imidazole ring, a triazole ring, an oxazole ring, a thiazole ring, an oxadiazole ring, a thiadiazole ring, etc. are mentioned. These rings are condensed to a benzazepine ring in two adjacent ring formation atoms.

[0032] Moreover, it is more desirable that they are a general formula (X), (XI), (XII), or (XIII) the radical shown among the radicals shown by the general formula (IX), and Ring B is [0033].

[Formula 18]



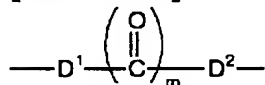
[0034] (R8 and R9 have the same semantics as the aforementioned case among these formulas.)

As for R9, it is desirable that they are the amino group permuted by the low-grade alkanoyl radical which may be permuted by the low-grade alkyl group permuted by un-permuting, the phenyl group, or the pyridyl radical, the cycloalkyl radical, un-permuting, or the amino group, or a guanidino radical. Moreover, as for R8, it is desirable that it is a hydrogen atom.

[0035] Moreover, as for R3, in the radical shown by the general formula (II), it is desirable that it is a hydrogen atom.

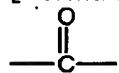
[0036] if the substituent in the aryl group by which R6 may be permuted or the nitrogen-containing aromatic series 5 which may be permuted thru/or 6 member heterocycle radical is a substituent usually used as a substituent on aromatic series heterocycle or an aryl ring by the technical field concerned when A is the radical shown by the general formula (III), any are sufficient and these rings are the same -- or -- difference -- it can have 1 or two or more substituents. As these substituents, a halogen atom, a low-grade alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, or the amino group that may be permuted by the low-grade alkyl group is mentioned as a suitable substituent, for example. Moreover, single bond and m are under D1 and D2 being 1 in a general formula (IV) (IV), i.e., a general formula, and [0037].

[Formula 19]



[0038] The part come out of and shown is [0039].

[Formula 20]



[0040] It comes out and a certain thing is desirable.

[0041] When E is the radical shown by the general formula (V), as for p, it is desirable that it is 1, as for D3, it is desirable that they are single bond or a low-grade alkylene group, and, as for R6, it is desirable that they are a hydrogen atom, low-grade alkyl group, and cycloalkyl radical or a phenyl group.

[0042] When E is the radical shown by the general formula (VI), as for p, it is desirable that it is 1 or 2, as for u, it is desirable that it is 4, 5, or 6, and, as for D4, it is desirable that it is single bond.

[0043] Here, when p is 1, as for R6, it is desirable that it is a hydrogen atom.

[0044] When p is 2, as for another E, it is desirable that it is the radical shown by the radical shown by the general formula (VI) or the general formula (VII). As for R6, at the time of the radical another E is indicated to be by the general formula (VI), it is desirable that it is a

hydrogen atom. Moreover, when another E is the radical shown by the general formula (VII), it is desirable that D5 is single bond and R6 and R7 are low-grade alkyl groups.

[0045] When E is the radical shown by the general formula (VII) and is $p=1$, as for D5, it is desirable that they are single bond or a low-grade alkylene group, as for R6, it is desirable that they are a hydrogen atom, a cycloalkyl radical, a phenyl group, a pyridyl radical, an imidazolyl radical, the piperidyl radical by which the hydrogen atom on a ring nitrogen atom may be permuted by the low-grade alkyl group, a quinuclidinyl radical, a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, or a low-grade alkyl group, and, as for R7 it is desirable that they are a hydrogen atom or a low-grade alkyl group. When it is $p=2$, it is the radical another E is also indicated to be by the general formula (VII), and respectively, it differs and, as for D5, it is desirable [a hydrogen atom or a low-grade alkyl group, and R6] that single bond and R7 are the same or that they are a hydrogen atom or a low-grade alkyl group.

[0046] When p is 0, as for R6, it is desirable that they are a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, the piperidyl radical by which the hydrogen atom on a ring nitrogen atom may be permuted by the low-grade alkyl group or the cycloalkyl radical, or the radical shown by the general formula (VIII).

[0047] Moreover, when A is the radical shown by the general formula (III), R4 is a hydrogen atom, and it is desirable that R5 is the radical shown by the general formula (IV), i.e., it is Z body.

[0048] In addition, the word "low-grade" Becoming means the straight chain of 1-6 carbon numbers, or the hydrocarbon chain of the letter of branching among this description.

[0049] As a "low-grade alkyl group", specifically Therefore, for example, a methyl group, An ethyl group, a propyl group, an isopropyl group, butyl, an isobutyl radical, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, a pentyl radical, an isopentyl radical, A neopentyl radical, a tert-pentyl radical, 1-methylbutyl radical, 2-methylbutyl radical, 1, 2-dimethyl propyl group, a hexyl group, an iso hexyl group, 1-methyl pentyl radical, 2-methyl pentyl radical, 3-methyl pentyl radical, 1, and 1-dimethyl butyl, 1, 2-dimethyl butyl, 2, and 2-dimethyl butyl, 1, 3-dimethyl butyl, 2, 3-dimethyl butyl, 3, and 3-dimethyl butyl, 1-ethyl butyl, 2-ethyl butyl, 1 and 1, a 2-trimethyl propyl group, 1 and 2, a 2-trimethyl propyl group, a 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl radical, a 1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl radical, etc. are mentioned.

[0050] As a "lower alkoxy group", specifically For example, a methoxy group, an ethoxy radical, A propoxy group, an isopropoxy group, a butoxy radical, an iso butoxy radical, a sec-butoxy radical, A tert-butoxy radical, a pentyloxy radical, an isopentyloxy radical, A neopentyl oxy-radical, a tert-pentyloxy radical, 1-methyl butoxy radical, 2-methyl butoxy radical, 1, 2-dimethyl propoxy group, a hexyloxy radical, An iso hexyloxy radical, 1-methyl pentyloxy oxy-radical, 2-methyl pentyloxy oxy-radical, 3-methyl pentyloxy oxy-radical, 1, and 1-dimethyl butoxy radical, 1, 2-dimethyl butoxy radical, 2 and 2-dimethyl butoxy radical, 1, 3-dimethyl butoxy radical, 2, 3-dimethyl butoxy radical, 3 and 3-dimethyl butoxy radical, 1-ethyl butoxy radical, 2-ethyl butoxy radical, 1 and 1, a 2-trimethyl propoxy group, 1 and 2, a 2-trimethyl propoxy group, a 1-ethyl-1-methyl propoxy group, a 1-ethyl-2-methyl propoxy group, etc. are mentioned.

[0051] As a "halogen atom", a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, and an iodine atom are mentioned.

[0052] A "low-grade alkenyl radical" is an alkenyl radical whose carbon number is 2-6 pieces. Specifically A vinyl group, an allyl group, 1-propenyl radical, an isopropenyl radical, 1-butenyl group, 2-butenyl group, 3-butenyl group, a 2-methyl-1-propenyl radical, 2-methyl allyl group, a 1-methyl-1-propenyl radical, 1-methyl allyl group, 1 and 1-dimethyl vinyl group, 1-pentenyl radical, 2-pentenyl radical, 3-pentenyl radical, 4-pentenyl radical, a 3-methyl-1-butenyl group, A 3-methyl-2-butenyl group, a 3-methyl-3-butenyl group, a 2-methyl-1-butenyl group, A 2-methyl-2-butenyl group, a 2-methyl-3-butenyl group, a 1-methyl-1-butenyl group, 1-methyl-2-butenyl group, 1-methyl-3-butenyl group, 1, and 1-dimethyl allyl group, A 1 and 2-dimethyl-1-propenyl radical, 1, a 2-dimethyl-2-propenyl radical, A 1-ethyl-1-propenyl radical, a 1-ethyl-2-propenyl radical, a 1-hexenyl radical, A 2-hexenyl radical, a 3-hexenyl radical, a 4-hexenyl radical, a 5-hexenyl radical, A 1 and 1-dimethyl-1-butenyl group, 1, and 1-dimethyl-2-butenyl group, A 1 and 1-dimethyl-3-butenyl group, 3, and 3-dimethyl-1-butenyl group, A 1-methyl-1-pentenyl radical, a 1-methyl-2-pentenyl radical, a 1-methyl-3-pentenyl radical, a 1-methyl-4-pentenyl radical, a 4-methyl-1-pentenyl radical, a 4-methyl-2-pentenyl radical, a 4-methyl-3-

pentenyl radical, etc. can be mentioned.

[0053] A "low-grade alkynyl group" is an alkynyl group whose carbon number is 2-6 pieces. Specifically An ethynyl group, 1-propynyl radical, 2-propynyl group, 1-butylnyl radical, 2-butylnyl radical, 3-butylnyl radical, 1-methyl-2-propynyl group, 1-cutting-pliers nil radical, 2-cutting-pliers nil radical, 3-cutting-pliers nil radical, 4-cutting-pliers nil radical, A 3-methyl-1-butylnyl radical, a 2-methyl-3-butylnyl radical, a 1-methyl-2-butylnyl radical, 1-methyl-3-butylnyl radical, 1, and 1-dimethyl-2-propynyl group, 1-hexynil group, 2-hexynil group, 3-hexynil group, 4-hexynil group, 5-hexynil group, etc. can be mentioned.

[0054] "Monochrome or a JI low-grade alkylamino radical" means the amino group which has the alkyl group of the shape of a straight chain of 1-6 carbon numbers, and the letter of branching. As a "mono-low-grade alkylamino radical", specifically For example, a methylamino radical, An ethylamino radical, a propylamino radical, an isopropylamino radical, a butylamino radical, The isobutyl amino group, a sec-butylamino radical, a tert-butylamino radical, A pentylamino radical, the isopentyl amino group, the neopentyl amino group, a tert-pentylamino radical, etc. again as a "JI low-grade alkylamino radical" 1-methylbutylamino radical, 2-methylbutylamino radical, 1, 2-dimethyl propylamino radical, A hexylamino radical, an iso hexylamino radical, 1-methyl pentylamino radical, 2-methyl pentylamino radical, 3-methyl pentylamino radical, 1, and 1-dimethyl butylamino radical, 1, 2-dimethyl butylamino radical, 2, and 2-dimethyl butylamino radical, 1, 3-dimethyl butylamino radical, 2, 3-dimethyl butylamino radical, 3 and 3-dimethyl butylamino radical, 1-ethyl butylamino radical, 2-ethyl butylamino radical, 1, 1, a 2-trimethyl propylamino radical, 1 and 2, a 2-trimethyl propylamino radical, the 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl amino group, the 1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl amino group, etc. are mentioned.

[0055] A "low-grade alkanoyl radical" is a low-grade acyl group of 1-6 carbon numbers guided from saturation aliphatic carboxylic acid, and, specifically, a formyl group, an acetyl group, a propionyl radical, a butyryl radical, an isobutyryl radical, a valeryl radical, an iso valeryl radical, a pivaloyl radical, or a hexa noil radical is mentioned. A "low-grade alkanoyl amino radical" is a radical which contains the above-mentioned low-grade alkanoyl radical as an alkanoyl part, and, specifically, the acetamido radical, a propionylamino radical, etc. are mentioned.

[0056] As "a protected amino group", the amino group protected by aliphatic series or the aromatic series acyl group, the carbamoyl group, the carbamide radical, the phthloyl radical, etc. is mentioned.

[0057] A "low-grade alkoxy carbonyl group" is a radical by which ester formation was carried out by the alcohol and the carbonyl group of the shape of a straight chain of 1-6 carbon numbers, and the letter of branching, and, specifically, a methoxycarbonyl group, an ethoxycarbonyl radical, an isopropoxycarbonyl radical, a butoxycarbonyl radical, an iso butoxycarbonyl radical, a sec-butoxycarbonyl radical, a tert-butoxycarbonyl radical, a pentyloxy carbonyl group, an isopentyloxy carbonyl group, a neopentyl oxy-carbonyl group, a tert-pentyloxy carbonyl group, a hexyloxy carbonyl group, etc. are mentioned.

[0058] A "low-grade alkanoloxo radical" is a radical which contains the aforementioned low-grade alkanoyl radical as an alkanoyl part, and, specifically, an acetoxo radical, a propionyloxy radical, etc. are mentioned.

[0059] Specifically as "a cycloalkyl radical of carbon numbers 3-8", a cyclo propyl group, cyclo butyl, a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl radical, a cycloheptyl radical, a cyclo octyl radical, etc. are mentioned.

[0060] As a "low-grade alkylthio group", specifically For example, a methylthio radical, An ethyl thio radical, a propyl thio radical, an isopropyl thio radical, a butyl thio radical, An isobutyl thio radical, a sec-butyl thio radical, a tert-butyl thio radical, A pentyl thio radical, an isopentyl thio radical, a neopentyl thio radical, a tert-pentyl thio radical, 1-methylbutyl thio radical, 2-methylbutyl thio radical, 1, 2-dimethyl propyl thio radical, A hexyl thio radical, an iso hexyl thio radical, 1-methyl pentyl thio radical, 2-methyl pentyl thio radical, 3-methyl pentyl thio radical, 1, and 1-dimethyl butyl thio radical, 1, 2-dimethyl butyl thio radical, 2, and 2-dimethyl butyl thio radical, 1, 3-dimethyl butyl thio radical, 2, 3-dimethyl butyl thio radical, 3, and 3-dimethyl butyl thio radical, 1-ethyl butyl thio radical, A 2-ethyl butyl thio radical, 1 and 1, 2-trimethyl propyl thio radical, 1 and 2, and 2-trimethyl propyl thio radical, a 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl thio radical, a

1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl thio radical, etc. are mentioned.

[0061] A "low-grade alkylene group" is the straight chain of carbon numbers 1-7, or the divalent chain of the letter of branching, and methylene group, ethylene, tetramethylen radical, pentamethylene radical, hexamethylene radical, methyl methylene group, propylene radical, dimethyl methylene group, methyl ethylene radical, methyl trimethylene radical, 1, and 1-dimethyl tetramethylen radical, 1, 2-dimethyl tetramethylen radical, a pentamethylene radical, 1, 2-diethyl ethylene, a hexamethylene radical, etc. are specifically mentioned.

[0062] A "low-grade alkenylene group" is the straight chain of carbon numbers 2-7, or the divalent chain of the letter of branching. Specifically A vinylene radical, a pro PENIREN radical, 2-pro PENIREN radical, 1-methyl vinylene radical, 2-methyl vinylene radical, a butenylene radical, 2-butenylene radical, 3-butenylene radical, 1-methyl pro PENIREN radical, a 1-methyl-2-pro PENIREN radical, 2-pentenylene radical, a 1-methyl-1-butenylene radical, 2-hexenylene radical, etc. are mentioned.

[0063] An "aryl group" is an aryl group of carbon numbers 6-14 preferably, and, specifically, a phenyl group, a biphenyl radical, a naphthyl group, an anthryl radical, a phenan tolyl group, etc. are mentioned.

[0064] Specifically as "the nitrogen-containing aromatic series 5 thru/or a 6 member heterocycle radical", an imidazolyl radical, a pyridyl radical, a pyrazinyl radical, a pyrimidinyl group, a pilus DAJINIRU radical, a pyrazolyl radical, a pyrrolyl radical, a tetrazolyl group, a thoria ZORIRU radical, a thiazolyl radical, an oxazolyl radical, etc. are mentioned.

[0065] Specifically as "the nitrogen-containing saturation 5 thru/or a 8 member heterocycle radical", a pyrrolidinyl radical, a piperidyl radical, a mol HORINIRU radical, a piperazinyl radical, an imidazolidinyl radical, a gay piperazinyl radical, a PIRAZORIJINIRU radical, etc. are mentioned.

[0066] An inorganic acid or an organic acid, and a salt may be able to be formed, and, as for this invention compound, those salts also have V1 operation inhibitory action. As a suitable salt, for example A hydrochloric acid, a hydrobromic acid, a hydroiodic acid, a sulfuric acid, A salt with mineral acids, such as a nitric acid or a phosphoric acid, a formic acid, an acetic acid, a propionic acid, oxalic acid, A malonic acid, a succinic acid; a fumaric acid, a maleic acid, a lactic acid, a malic acid, a tartaric acid, A citric acid, carbonic acid, glutamic acid, an aspartic acid, methansulfonic acid, A salt with organic acids, such as ethane sulfonic acid, sodium, a potassium, magnesium, A salt with basic amino acid, such as a salt with organic bases, such as a salt with inorganic bases, such as calcium and aluminum, monomethylamine, ethylamine, and ethanolamine, a lysine, and an ornithine, etc. can be mentioned. Moreover, although quarternary ammonium salt can also be formed at a reaction with low-grade alkyl halide, low-grade alkyl truffle RATO, low-grade alkyl tosilate, or benzyl halide, as quarternary ammonium salt, a salt with methyl iodide or benzyl chloride is desirable. Moreover, in this invention compound, the amine concerned may be oxide-ized and the compound which has tertiary amine includes all of those oxide-ized derivatives.

[0067] When the optical isomer based on an asymmetric carbon atom and the geometrical isomer based on a double bond or a cyclohexane ring may exist and it has two or more asymmetric carbon atoms, a diastereoisomer exists in this invention compound further. The mixture of the thing from which these various isomers were isolated, and these isomers is contained in this invention. Moreover, a hydrate, various solvates, a tautomer, etc. are contained in this invention compound. Furthermore, there is also a compound which has a crystal polymorphism among this invention compounds, and all of those crystal form are included by this invention compound.

[0068] this invention compound is the international disclosure WO. 95/03305 and WO It is new as a bends azepine derivative which makes the substructure oxime structure which has the description at the point that the well-known 4'-[(condensation and/or permutation bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl] aniline which was indicated to 95/06035, and which is the substructure of a bends azepine derivative considered amide association as the acyl which has the oxime structure of a hydroxyimino group or a low-grade alkoxy imino group in the 2nd place, and does not have a report conventionally. By having the oxime structure concerned, it has V1 acceptor antagonism alternative [this invention compound] and good, and oral absorbency and the metabolic turnover profile in the living body of this invention compound are also still better.

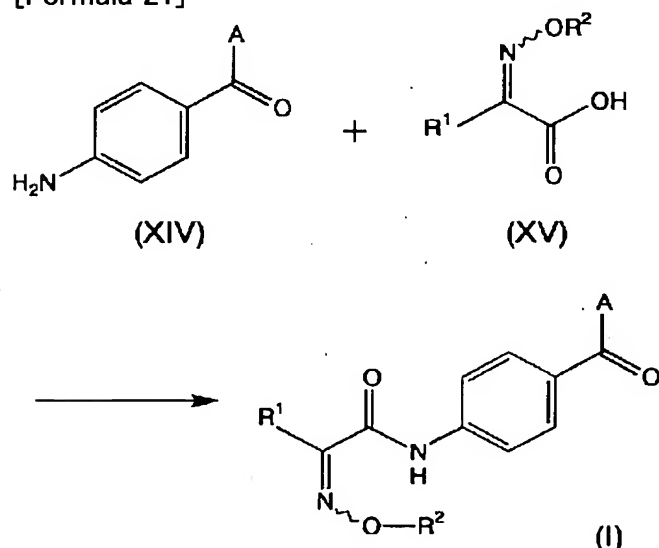
[0069] (Manufacturing method) this invention compound and its salt can use the basic frame or the description based on the class of substituent, and can manufacture it with the application of various synthesis methods. that time — the amino group of an intermediate-product compound or this invention compound, a carbonyl group, a hydroxy group, and a sulfhydryl group — a suitable protective group — namely, manufacturing-technology top effectiveness-like [a raw material thru/or a protective group / the functional group concerned / suitable in the phase of an intermediate product, i.e. transpose to the functional group which can be converted into the amino group, a carbonyl group, a hydroxy group, and a sulfhydryl group easily,] depending on the class of functional group easily Normal operation can remove a protective group the appropriate back if needed, and a desired compound can be obtained. As such a protective group, the protective group of Green (Greene) and the Wuts (Wuts) work, [Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", and the 2nd-edition publication can be mentioned, and these can be suitably used according to a reaction condition. In addition, for example as a functional group which can be converted into a carbonyl group, a hydroxy methylene group (CH-OH) can be mentioned, for example, and such a functional group can also be easily used as a protective group of a carbonyl group.

[0070] The typical manufacturing method of this invention compound is illustrated below.

(The first process)

[0071]

[Formula 21]



[0072] (A, R1, and R2 have above semantics among a formula.)

[0073] this invention compound (I) amidates the permutation aniline shown by the general formula (XIV) or its salt, and the carboxylic acid shown by the general formula (XV) or its reactant derivative, and when it has a protective group, it can manufacture it by removing a protective group.

[0074] As a reactant derivative of a compound (XV), the methyl ester of a carboxylic acid, Usual ester, such as ethyl ester, isobutyl ester, and tert-butyl ester; Acid chloride, acid halide; like an acid star's picture — acid azide; — phenol system compounds, such as a 2, 4-dinitrophenol, and 1-hydroxysuccinimide — The activity ester; symmetry mold acid anhydride which is made to react with N-hydroxylamine system compounds, such as 1-hydroxy benzotriazol, etc., and is obtained; Halo carboxylic-acid alkyl ester and PIBA, such as alkyl carbonic acid halide Mixed acid anhydride, such as a mixed acid anhydride of the phosphoric-acid system which is made to react with the organic-acid system mixed acid anhydride which is made to react with roil halide etc. and is obtained, the chlorination diphenyl phosphoryl, and N-methyl morpholine, and is obtained, is mentioned.

[0075] Moreover, when making [making a carboxylic acid react with a free acid, or] it react without isolating activity ester, it is suitable to use condensing agents, such as

dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, carbonyldiimidazole, diphenyl phosphoryl azide, and a diethyl phosphoryl cyanide, a 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide, a hydrochloride.

[0076] Since the acid chloride method, and the approach of making it react to the bottom of coexistence with an activity esterification agent and a condensing agent and the approach of carrying out amine processing of the usual ester can consider as this invention compound easily simple in this invention especially, it is advantageous.

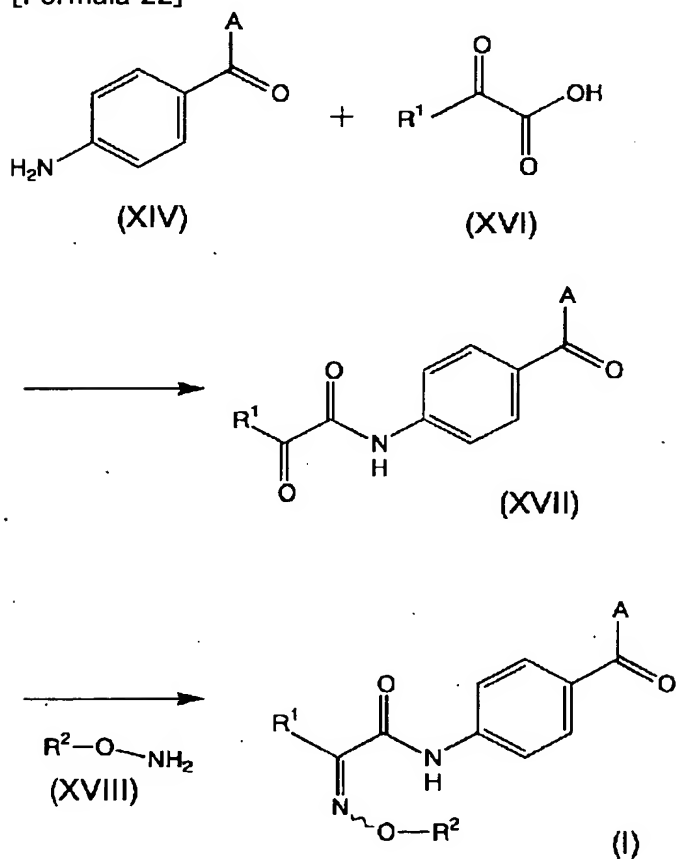
[0077] Although a reaction changes with reactant derivatives, condensing agents, etc. to be used, it is performed depending on a reactant derivative to the bottom of cooling, cooling, a room temperature or a room temperature thru/or heating among an organic solvent usually inactive for reactions, such as ester, such as ether, such as aromatic hydrocarbon, such as halogenated hydrocarbon, such as dichloromethane, a dichloroethane, and chloroform, benzene, toluene, and a xylene, the ether, and a tetrahydrofuran, and ethyl acetate, N.N-dimethylformamide, and dimethyl sulfoxide.

[0078] In addition, it may be advantageous, when a permutation aniline (XIV) is used superfluously or making it react to the bottom of existence of bases, such as N-methyl morpholine, a trimethylamine, triethylamine, N.N-dimethylaniline, a pyridine, 4-(N and N-dimethylamino) pyridine, picoline, and a lutidine, advances a reaction smoothly on the occasion of a reaction. A pyridine can also be used as a solvent.

(** NI process)

[0079]

[Formula 22]



[0080] (A, R1, and R2 have above semantics among a formula.)

[0081] this invention compound (I) can be manufactured also by making the compound (XVII) which amidated the permutation aniline shown by the general formula (XIV) or its salt, and the carboxylic acid shown by the general formula (XVI) or its reactant derivative like the process 1, and obtained it react with the compound shown by the general formula (XVIII), and carrying out imino **.

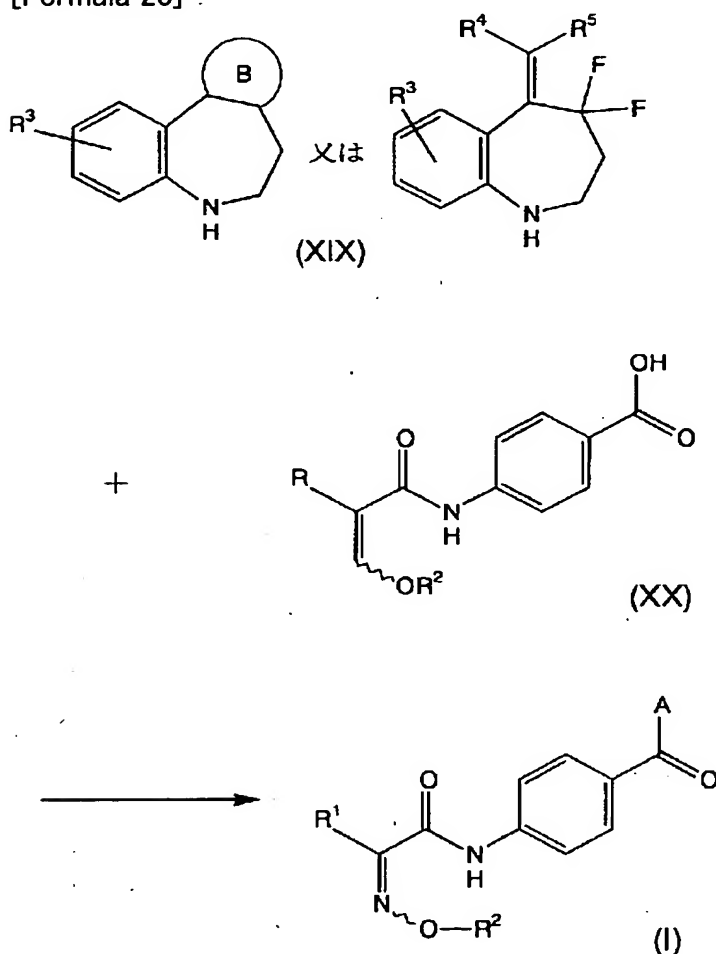
[0082] while carrying out imino ** to the reaction same with having used for amidation in an

inactive organic solvent and under cooling -- a compound (XVIII) -- a large -- it is advantageous to suppose that it is superfluous.

[0083] (The third process)

[0084]

[Formula 23]



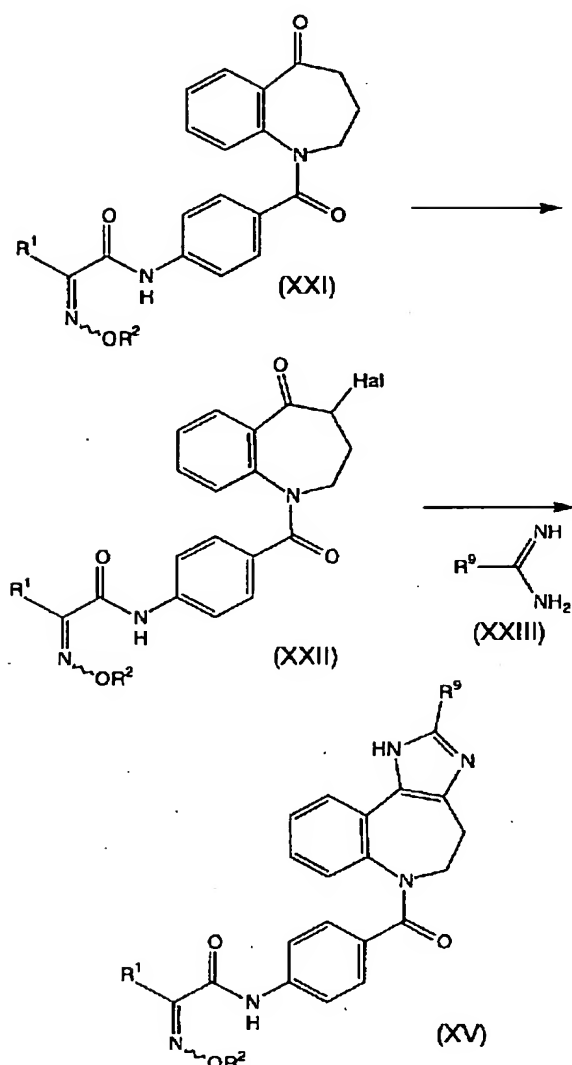
[0085] (A, B, R¹, R², R³, R⁴, and R⁵ have above semantics among a formula.)

[0086] Moreover, this invention compound (I) amidates the permutation amine shown by the general formula (XIX) or its salt, and the carboxylic acid shown by the general formula (XX) or its reactant derivative like a process 1, and when it has a protective group, it can manufacture it also by removing a protective group.

[0087] (The fourth process)

[0088]

[Formula 24]



[0089] (R₁, R₂, and R₉ have above semantics among a formula.) Moreover, Hal means a halogen atom.

[0090] A is the radical shown by the general formula (II) among this invention compounds, and the compound (XV) whose B ring is an imidazole ring can be further manufactured by making the halo ketone (XXII) which halogenated and obtained the compound (XXI) react with the amidines shown by the formula (XXIII).

[0091] Although the halogenating agent used for halogenation of a saturation annular ketone is used as a halogenating agent used at the process of halogenation Metal reagents, such as halogenation copper (II), such as a copper bromide (II) and a copper(II) chloride, Dioxane bromide, phenyltrimethylammonium TORIBUROMIDO, Pyridines, such as pyridinium hydrobromide perbromide and pyrrolidone HIDOROTORI bromide, *****, such as alpha-pyrrolidone, the 4th class ammonium, and dioxane, etc. are used suitably, and halide acid, such as halogen simple substances, such as chlorine and a bromine, and a hydrogen chloride, a hydrobromic acid, can also be used.

[0092] The reaction using a metal reagent or a fault bromide a compound (XXI) and this halogenating agent usually Dichloromethane, Halogenated hydrocarbon system solvents, such as chloroform and a carbon tetrachloride, the ether, Ether system solvents, such as a tetrahydrofuran and dioxane, methyl alcohol, Aromatic hydrocarbon system solvents, such as alcoholic solvent, such as ethyl alcohol, benzene, toluene, and a xylene, It is advantageous to reactions, such as an acetic acid and ethyl acetate, among an inactive organic solvent, water, or these mixed solvents to carry out under a room temperature thru/or heating under existence of catalysts, such as a small amount of hydrogen halide, as occasion demands.

[0093] Moreover, it can also halogenate by reacting or reacting in the acidic solution or basic solutions, such as a sodium-hydroxide water solution, into a solvent inactive for reactions, such as halogenated hydrocarbon, such as dichloromethane, chloroform, and a carbon tetrachloride, ethylene glycol, or an acetic acid, using hydrogen halide as a halogenating agent, using a halogen simple substance as a halogenating agent. In addition, as for the reaction temperature in this case, it is desirable to consider as -30 degrees C thru/or the reflux temperature of a solvent to be used.

[0094] The amidine corresponding to a ring chemically-modified degree may form the salt between acids. Moreover, in order to promote a reaction, it may carry out to the bottom of existence of organic bases, such as a salt [of inorganic bases such as a sodium hydroxide, a potassium hydroxide a sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, a sodium hydrogencarbonate, and a potassium hydrogencarbonate, or a weak acid and a strong base] or pyridine, diisopropyl ethylamine, 1, and 5-diazabicyclo [4.3.0] non-5-en. As a solvent used for a reaction, a solvent inactive for reactions, such as ether system solvents, such as alcoholic solvent, such as methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, and isopropyl alcohol, the ether, a tetrahydrofuran, and dioxane, an acetonitrile, dimethylformamide, and dimethyl sulfoxide, is desirable, and, as for reaction temperature, it is desirable to carry out in a room temperature thru/or the reflux temperature of a solvent. Moreover, a reaction is performed to the bottom of application of pressure depending on the case.

[0095] In addition, among an ammonia air current, although oxazoles may generate in this reaction, if it reacts to the bottom of conditions, such as an ammonium carbonate, ammonium acetate, and formamides addition, imidazole derivatives can be given as a main product.

[0096] this invention compound (I) can also be manufactured using the well-known reaction of versatility besides the above-mentioned process. For example, a desired substituent can be suitably introduced using the conversion reaction of a well-known substituent. Moreover, about the condensation of nitrogen-containing aromatic series 5 membered-ring in a benzoazepine ring, or installation of a substituent, it is the international disclosure WO. The approach indicated by 95/03305 and this WO 95/06035 can also be used. N-oxide compound can be manufactured by applying oxidation of the conventional method of processing corresponding tertiary amine with organic acid peroxide or a hydrogen peroxide.

[0097] The resultant acquired by each above-mentioned process is isolated as various kinds of solvates, such as an isolation compound, its salt, or a hydrate, and is refined. A salt can be manufactured by giving the usual salt formation reaction. Isolation and purification are performed with the application of the usual chemistry actuation, such as an extract, concentration, distilling off, crystallization, filtration, recrystallization, and various chromatographies.

[0098] In addition, like the above, isomers, such as racemic modification, the optically active substance, and a diastereomer, may be independent to this invention compound, or may exist in it as mixture. A racemic compound can be led to an isomer pure in stereochemistry by using a suitable raw material compound or the general optical resolution method (for example, the approach of drawing and carrying out optical resolution to diastereomeric salt with common optical-activity acids (tartaric acid etc.)). Moreover, the mixture of a diastereomer is separable with a conventional method, for example, fractional-crystallization-izing, or a chromatography.

[0099]

[Effect of the Invention] To V2 acceptor and oxytocin acceptor of AVP, this invention compound rivals V1 acceptor of AVP selectively, for example, has vasodilatation, a blood-pressure drop operation, a cardiac hyperergasia operation, cardiac muscle cell hypertrophy depressant action, blood vessel smooth muscle growth / hypertrophy depressant action, mesangial cell growth / hypertrophy depressant action, mesangial cell contraction depressant action, platelet aggregation depressant action, a permeability factor (VPF) / angiogenesis factor (VEGE) production depressant action, endothelin production depressant action, liver glycogenesis depressant action, etc.

[0100] moreover, the operation over AVP of this invention compound -- V -- 1 acceptor, since it is alternative Without being accompanied by operation of the uterine contraction based on the water diuretic effect based on V2 acceptor antagonism, or oxytocin acceptor antagonism etc. It

can use for the treatment of many diseases in which V1 acceptor of AVP participates. For example, are useful as vasodepressor, a hypotensor, an anti-cardiac insufficiency agent, an anti-renal failure agent, a platelet aggregation inhibitor, etc. It is effective in prevention and the therapy of hypertension, cardiac insufficiency, kidney disease, the cerebrovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, diabetic nephropathy, diabetic retinopathy, various ischemic diseases, circulatory failure, arteriosclerosis, a gastric ulcer, nausea, vomiting, a faint, a malignant tumor, cancer, renal dysfunction, etc. Especially, it is useful for prevention and the therapy of early diabetic nephropathy. Moreover, this invention compound has [that it excels in oral absorbency and is moreover hard to receive a metabolic turnover in the living body] good durability.

[0101] The example of an experiment is thing mentioned above [an example] and explained below about the pharmacological action which this invention compound has.

(1) (Compatibility i) V1 receptor binding assay to V1 acceptor (V1 receptor binding assay)

The rat liver film sample prepared according to Nakamura's and others approach (J. 258 Biol.Chem., 9283 (1983)) is used. [3H]-Arg-vasopressin (vasopressin) (2nM, specific activity =75.8 Ci/mmol) and film sample 70microg A study drug (10⁻⁸-10⁻⁴M) in the total amount 1 of 250micro of the 100mM tris-hydrochloric-acid buffer solution (pH=8.0) containing 5mM magnesium chloride, 1mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), and 0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) And for 30 minutes, The incubation was carried out at 30 degrees C. Then, by attracting incubation liquid using a cell harvester and letting it pass to a glass filter (GF/B), the buffer solution of isolation ligand and an excess was removed and the trap of the indicator ligand combined with the receptor was carried out to the glass filter. This glass filter was mixed with the liquid scintillation cocktail after making it dry enough, ejection and, the amount of [3H]-vasopressins combined with the film with the liquid scintillation counter was measured, and the rate of inhibition was computed by the degree type.

[0102]

$$\text{阻害率 (\%)} = 100 - \frac{C_1 - B_1}{C_0 - B_1} \times 100$$

C1 : The amount C0 of association to the sample offering drugs of a known amount, and the film of the [3H]-vasopressin under coexistence of [3H]-vasopressin : The amount B1 of association to the film of the [3H]-vasopressin when removing sample offering drugs : The amount of association to the film of the [3H]-vasopressin under a superfluous vasopressin (10⁻⁶M) existence [0103] The rate of inhibition computed above calculated IC50 value from the concentration of the sample offering drugs used as 50%, and computed the compatibility of association of nonradioactive ligand, i.e., a dissociation constant, (Ki) from the degree type after this.

$$K_i = \frac{IC_{50}}{1 + [L] / K_D}$$

[L]: concentration KD of a radioactive ligand : negative [of Ki computed by the dissociation-constant above for which it asked from the Scatchard plot] -- the logarithm was taken and it considered as the pKi value.

[0104] (ii) V2 receptor binding assay (V2 receptor binding assay)

Assay was performed by the same approach as V1 receptor binding assay which described above [3H]-Arg-vasopressin (2nM, specific activity =75.8 Ci/mmol), film sample 100microg, and a study drug (10⁻⁸-10⁻⁴M) using the rabbit kidney ***** sample prepared according to the approach (J. 247 Biol.Chem., 6167 (1972)) of Campbell and others, and the pKi value was calculated similarly. Consequently, this invention compound showed compatibility selectively to V1 acceptor of AVP.

[0105] (2) V1 antagonism in a non-anesthetized rat (internal use)

V1 antagonism was considered using the Wistar system male rat (weights 300-320g) which inserted the cannula for blood pressure measurement in the left carotid artery, and inserted the cannula for AVP administration in the left jugular vein beforehand two - three days before experiment initiation. Blood pressure was measured under no anesthetizing through the pressure

transducer from arterial cannula. The test compound was suspended in the methyl cellulose solution 0.5%, and it administered orally by the dosage of 1 or 10 mg/kg.

[0106] Lifting of the diastolic blood pressure by the AVP30 mU/kg intravenous administration before test compound administration was made into 100%, and 8 hours after after [of test compound administration] 30 minutes, the pressure up by AVP30 mU/kg intravenous administration was measured periodically, and it considered as V1 antagonism of a test compound in quest of the rate of control of the pressure up by the test compound.

Consequently, V1 antagonism powerful [this invention compound] and continuous was shown.

[0107] Using the support and the excipient for pharmaceutical preparation which are usually used, and other additives, the remedy constituent which contains one sort, such as a compound shown by the general formula (I), and the salt permitted pharmaceutically or a hydrate, or two sorts or more as an active principle is prepared by a tablet, powder, a fine grain agent, a granule, a capsule, a pill, liquids and solutions, injections, suppositories, ointment, patches etc. be prescribed for the patient taking-orally-wise or parenterally

[0108] Although the clinical dose to the Homo sapiens of this invention compound is suitably determined according to each case in consideration of a patient's symptom applied, age, sex, weight, etc., it is usually 0.1-500mg in adult 1 sunny taking orally, and this is prescribed for the patient in 1 time or several steps. Since a dose is changed on condition that versatility, an amount smaller than the above-mentioned dose range may be enough as it.

[0109] A tablet, powder, a granule, etc. are used as a solid-state constituent for internal use by this invention. In such a solid-state constituent, one or the active substance beyond it is mixed with at least one inactive diluent, for example, a lactose, a mannitol, grape sugar, hydroxypropylcellulose, a microcrystal cellulose, starch, a polyvinyl pyrrolidone, magnesium aluminometasilicate, etc.

[0110] The constituent may contain the solubilization or the solubilizing agent like additives other than an inactive diluent, for example, lubricant like magnesium stearate and disintegrator like a calcium carboxymethyl cellulose, a stabilizing agent like a lactose, glutamic acid, or an aspartic acid according to a conventional method. The coat of a tablet or the pill may be carried out as occasion demands with the film of stomach solubility, such as cane sugar, gelatin, hydroxypropylcellulose, and hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate, or the enteric matter.

[0111] The liquid constituent for internal use contains the inactive diluent generally used, for example, purified water, and ethyl alcohol including the opacifier permitted in drugs, a solution agent, suspension, syrups, elixirs, etc. This constituent may contain solubilization thru/or a solubilizing agent, a wetting agent, an adjuvant like suspension, a sweetening agent, a flavor agent, an aromatic, and antiseptics in addition to an inactive diluent.

[0112] As injections for parenteral administration, the solution agent of sterile aqueous or nonaqueous nature, suspension, and an opacifier are included. As a water solution agent and a diluent of suspension, distilled water for injections and a physiological saline are contained, for example. As the solution agent of nonaqueous solubility, and suspension, there are propylene glycol, a polyethylene glycol, vegetable oil like olive oil, alcohols like ethyl alcohol, a surfactant like polysorbate 80 (trade name), etc., for example. Such a constituent may also contain an additive still like an isotonicizing agent, antiseptics, a wetting agent, an emulsifier, a dispersant, a stabilizing agent (for example, lactose), solubilization, or a solubilizing agent (for example, glutamic acid, an aspartic acid). These are sanitized by the filtration which lets for example, a bacteria hold filter pass, combination of a germicide, or exposure. These manufacture a sterile solid-state constituent again, and they can also use it for non-bacterial water or the sterile solvent for injection before an activity, dissolving.

[0113]

[Example] Hereafter, and this invention is further explained to a detail. [an example] In addition, it cannot be overemphasized that this invention is not limited only to the compound of an example. Furthermore, when the raw material used by this invention is new, it explains as an example of reference.

[0114] (Example 1 of reference) Methyl 1-(4-amino benzoyl)-4, 4-difluoro-2, 3 and 4, and (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazepine-5-ylidene] acetate 2.0g, After adding 2.06g of 1-ethyl-3-(3-

dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochlorides to 1.1g of 2-keto butanoic acid, and a pyridine 2.17ml acetonitrile solution under ice-cooling stirring, it returned to the room temperature, and the reaction was performed for four days. It condensed under reduced pressure of reaction mixture, and the obtained residue was dried with sulfuric anhydride magnesium after washing with a saturation sodium-hydrogencarbonate water solution and saturation brine after dissolving in chloroform. A silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate: eluted in hexane =1:2) refines the residue obtained by distilling off a solvent, and it is 1.90g methyl. 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-oxo-butanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-5-ylidene] acetate were obtained.

[0115] Mass analysis value FAB:457 (M++1)

Nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d6, TMS internal standard)

delta (ppm):0.99 (3H, t), 2.45 (2H, m), 2.89 (2H, q), 3.13 (1H, brs), 3.75 (3H, s) and 4.86 (1H, brs), and 6.7- 7.7 (H a total of 9 m) and 10.50 (1H, s).

[0116] (Example 1) 147mg of 2-methoxy imino propionic acids was dissolved in 3ml dichloromethane, the N.N-dimethylformamide of 0.17ml of ethanedioyl chloride and the amount of catalysts was added to the bottom of ice-cooling stirring, and it returned to the room temperature gradually. After foaming termination, it condensed under reduced pressure of reaction mixture, and azeotropy was given 3 times in dichloromethane. The obtained residue is dissolved in acetonitrile 1ml, and it is 6-(4-amino benzoyl)-2-methyl about this. - It was dropped at the bottom of stirring in an acetonitrile solution (1, 4, 5, and 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine 200mg and pyridine 0.15ml). After performing heating reflux for 30 minutes after dropping termination, 0.1ml methyl alcohol was added, and heating reflux was carried out for 15 more minutes. The crystal which ****(ed) reaction mixture and deposited was ****(ed), after washing in an acetonitrile, it dried under reduced pressure, and the 264mg 2-methoxy imino-4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl] propione anilide hydrochloride was obtained.

[0117] Melting point >250-degree-C elemental-analysis value (as C23H23N5O3, HCl, and 0.4H2O)

C(%) H(%) N(%) Cl(%)

Theoretical value 59.91 5.42 15.19 7.69 Experimental value 59.89 5.41 15.36 7.90 nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d6, TMS internal standard).

8.09 (1H, d) delta (ppm):1.94 (3H, s), 2.68 (3H, s), 3.99 (3H, s) and 4.99 (1H, m), 6.8-7.6 (a total of 7 H), 9.99 (1H, s).

[0118] (Example 2) 262mg of 2-ethoxy imino propionic acids was dissolved in 5.3ml dichloromethane, the N.N-dimethylformamide of 0.27ml of ethanedioyl chloride and the amount of catalysts was added to the bottom of ice-cooling stirring, and it returned to the room temperature gradually. After foaming termination, it condensed under reduced pressure of reaction mixture, and azeotropy was given 3 times in dichloromethane. The obtained residue is dissolved in acetonitrile 1.3ml, and it is 6-(4-amino benzoyl)-2-methyl about this. - It was dropped at the bottom of stirring in an acetonitrile solution (1, 4, 5, and 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine 200mg and pyridine 0.15ml). After performing heating reflux for 30 minutes after dropping termination, 0.1ml methyl alcohol was added, and heating reflux was carried out for 15 more minutes. It condensed under reduced pressure of reaction mixture, and the obtained residue was dried with sulfuric anhydride magnesium after washing with the saturation sodium-hydrogencarbonate water solution after dissolving in chloroform. The crystal which added methyl alcohol to the residue obtained after distilling off a solvent, and deposited was ****(ed), and the 250mg 2-ethoxy imino-4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl] propione anilide was obtained.

[0119] Melting point >250-degree-C elemental-analysis value (as C24H25N5O3.0.1H2O)

C(%) H(%) N(%)

Theoretical value 66.53 5.86 16.16 Experimental value 66.31 5.91 16.13 nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d6, TMS internal standard)

8.13 (1H, d) delta (ppm):1.27 (3H, t), 1.92 (1H, s), 2.33 (3H, s), 3.99 (3H, s), 4.24 (2H, q) and 4.94 (1H, m), 6.6-7.3 (a total of 7 H), 9.88 (1H, s).

[0120] (Example 3) 6-(4-amino benzoyl)-2-methyl - After adding 1.2g of 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochlorides to 1, 4, 5, and 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine 1.0g, 0.64g [of 2-keto butanoic acid], and pyridine 1.02ml acetonitrile suspension under ice-cooling stirring, it returned to the room temperature, and 1 evening reaction was performed. The depositing crystal was ****(ed) and the 1.38g 4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl]-2-oxo-BUCHIRO anilide hydrochloride was obtained. 300mg of these compounds was suspended in 6ml ethyl alcohol, 93mg of O-methyl hydroxylamine hydrochlorides was added to the bottom of a room temperature, and the reaction was performed for 20 hours. The residue obtained after distilling off a solvent was dried with sulfuric anhydride magnesium after washing with the saturation sodium-hydrogencarbonate water solution after dissolving in chloroform. The residue obtained after distilling off a solvent was dissolved in 6ml ethyl alcohol, it crystalized by having added 0.37ml of 4-N hydrochloric-acid-ethyl acetate, and the 144mg 2-methoxy imino-4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl] BUCHIRO anilide hydrochloride was obtained.

[0121] Melting point >200-degree-C mass analysis value FAB:432 (M++1)

Nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d6, TMS internal standard)

8.06 (1H, d) delta (ppm):0.98 (3H, t), 2.46 (2H, q), 2.68 (3H, s), 3.98 (3H, s) and 5.02 (1H, m), 6.8-7.7 (a total of 7 H), 10.02 (1H, s).

[0122] (Example 4) 300mg of 4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl]-2-oxo-BUCHIRO anilide hydrochlorides obtained in the example 3 was suspended in 6ml ethyl alcohol, and after adding 55mg of hydroxylamine hydrochlorides to the bottom of a room temperature, the heating rotary flow was performed for 1 hour. Since the crystal deposited during reflux, after returning reaction mixture to the room temperature, ****(ing) this and ethyl alcohol's washing, reduced pressure drying was performed, and the 279mg 2-hydroxy imino-4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl] BUCHIRO anilide hydrochloride was obtained.

[0123] Melting point >250-degree-C elemental-analysis value (as C₂₃H₂₃N₅O₃andHCl-C₂H₆O) C(%) H(%) N(%) Cl(%)

Theoretical value 66.06 6.05 14.01 7.09 Experimental value 66.12 6.24 13.86 7.11 nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d6, TMS internal standard)

delta(ppm): -- 0.98 (3H, t) and 1.06 (3H, t: ethyl alcohol origin) -- 2.47 (2H, q), 2.69 (3H, s), 3.44 (2H, q: ethyl alcohol origin), 5.0 (1H, m), 6.7-7.0 (a total of 3 H), 7.11 (1H, t), 7.35 (1H, t), 7.53 (2H, d), 8.12 (1H, d), 9.89 (1H, s), 11.85 (1H, s).

[0124] (Example 5) 4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl]-2-oxo-BUCHIRO anilide 300mg obtained in the example 3 was suspended in 6ml ethyl alcohol, and after adding 100mg of O-ethyl hydroxylamine hydrochlorides to the bottom of a room temperature, heating reflux was performed for 30 minutes. Recrystallization was performed for the residue obtained by distilling off a solvent from 2-propanol, and the 236mg 2-ethoxy imino-4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl] BUCHIRO anilide hydrochloride was obtained.

[0125]

Elemental-analysis value (as C₂₅H₂₇N₅O₃, HCl, and0.75H₂O)

C(%) H(%) N(%) Cl(%)

Theoretical value 60.60 6.00 14.13 7.16 Experimental value 60.58 5.82 14.07 7.39 nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d6, TMS internal standard)

delta (ppm):0.99 (3H, t), 1.28 (3H, t), 2.65 (3H, s), 4.24 (2H, q) and 5.0 (1H, m), 6.7-7.2 (a total of 4 H), 7.37 (1H, t), 7.52 (2H, d), 7.91 (1H, d), 9.94 (1H, s), 14.3 (2H, br).

[0126] (Example 6) 370mg of 2-t-butoxy imino propionic acids, 6-(4-amino benzoyl)-2-methyl - from 1, 4, 5, and 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine 615mg the same actuation as an example 2 -- carrying out -- 435mg 2-(tert-butoxy imino)- 4-[1, 4, 5, and 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU carbonyl] propione anilide was obtained.

[0127] Melting point >280-degree-C elemental-analysis value (as C₂₆H₂₉N₅O₃0.5H₂O)

C(%) H(%) N(%)

Theoretical value 66.65 6.45 14.95 Experimental value 66.82 6.24 14.90 nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (CDCl₃, TMS internal standard)

2.03 (3H, s) delta (ppm):1.34 (9H, s), 2.46 (3H, s), 3.05 (1H, t), 3.40 (1H, m), 5.13 (1H, m), 6.66 (1H, d), 6.86 (1H, t), 7.11 (2H, d), 7.34 (1H, d), 8.24 (1H, br), 8.55 (1H, br.), 9.77 (1H, br.).

[0128] (Example 7) 385mg of 2-(2-methoxyethoxy imino) propionic acids, 6-(4-amino benzoyl)-2-methyl - from 1, 4, 5, and 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine 800mg the same actuation as an example 2 -- carrying out -- 741mg 2-(2-methoxyethoxy imino)- 4-[1, 4, 5, and 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU carbonyl] propione anilide was obtained. the crystal which deposited after adding a 0.41ml 4-N hydrochloric-acid-ethyl-acetate solution after dissolving 500mg of these compounds in ethyl alcohol -- ****(ing) -- 370mg 2-(2-methoxyethoxy imino)- 4-[1, 4, 5, and 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU carbonyl] propione anilide hydrochloride was obtained.

[0129] Melting point 178-181 degrees C (fusion)

Nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d₆, TMS internal standard)

2.68 (3H, s) delta (ppm):1.95 (3H, s), 3.27 (3H, s), 3.62 (2H, t), 4.32 (2H, t), 4.99 (1H, m), 6.8-7.0 (a total of 3 H), 7.11 (1H, t), 7.35 (1H, t), 7.52 (2H), 8.06 (1H, d), 9.95 (1H, s), 14.32 (2H, br).

[0130] (Example 8) 6-(4-amino benzoyl)-2-methyl - After adding 1.2g of 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochlorides to a 1, 4, 5, and 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine 1.0g, 0.73g [of 2-keto butanoic acid], and pyridine 1.27ml acetonitrile solution under ice-cooling stirring, it returned to the room temperature, and 1 evening reaction was performed. It condensed under reduced pressure of reaction mixture, and the obtained residue was dried with sulfuric anhydride magnesium after washing with the saturation sodium-hydrogencarbonate water solution after dissolving in chloroform. Precipitate-ization was performed for the residue obtained after distilling off a solvent from the acetonitrile, and the 900mg 4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl]-2-oxo-BARERO anilide was obtained. 400mg of these compounds was dissolved in 8ml ethyl alcohol, 120mg of hydroxylamine hydrochlorides was added to the bottom of a room temperature, and heating reflux was carried out for 4 hours, after performing a reaction for 3 hours. Crystallization was performed for the residue obtained after distilling off a solvent from methyl alcohol, and the 260mg 2-hydroxy imino-4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl] BARERO anilide hydrochloride was obtained.

[0131] Melting point >220-degree-C mass analysis value FAB:432 (M++1)

Nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d₆, TMS internal standard)

8.11 (1H, d) delta (ppm):0.87 (3H, t), 1.46 (2H, m), 2.51 (3H, s), 3.32 (3H, s) and 4.95 (1H, m), 6.8-7.7 (a total of 7 H), 9.85 (1H, s).

[0132] (Example 9) 4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl]-2-oxo-BARERO anilide 400mg obtained in the example 8 was dissolved in 8ml ethyl alcohol, 120mg of O-methyl hydroxylamine hydrochlorides was added to the bottom of a room temperature, and after performing a reaction for 3 hours, the heating rotary flow was carried out for 5 hours. The residue obtained after distilling off a solvent was dried with sulfuric anhydride magnesium after washing with the saturation sodium-hydrogencarbonate water solution after dissolving in ethyl acetate. The residue obtained after distilling off a solvent was dissolved in 8.6ml ethyl alcohol, 0.36ml of 4-N hydrochloric-acid-ethyl acetate was added, and the solvent was distilled off. Recrystallization was performed for this from methyl alcohol-ethyl acetate, and the 360mg 2-methoxy imino-4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl] BARERO anilide hydrochloride was obtained.

[0133] Melting point >220-degree-C elemental-analysis value (as C₂₅H₂₇N₅O₃, HCl, and 0.25H₂O)

C(%) H(%) N(%) Cl(%)

Theoretical value 61.72 5.90 14.40 7.29 Experimental value 61.67 5.96 14.24 7.30 nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d₆, TMS internal standard)

delta (ppm):0.86 (3H, t), 2.44 (2H, m), 2.45 (1H, t), 2.69 (3H, s), 3.97 (3H, s) and 4.99 (1H, m), 6.8-7.7 (a total of 7 H), 8.10 (1H, d), 10.02 (1H, s), 14.7 (2H, br).

[0134] (Example 10) 6-(4-amino benzoyl)-2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, and 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine 0.5g. The same actuation as an example 3 is performed from 2-keto valine 0.27g, and it is 3 [250mg]. - The methyl-4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl]-2-oxo-BUCHIRO anilide was obtained. The 114mg 2-methoxy imino-3-methyl-4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl] BUCHIRO anilide hydrochloride was obtained from 220mg of these compounds, and 130mg O-methyl hydroxylamine hydrochloride like the example of an example 3. [0135] Melting point 209-211 degrees C (fusion)

Nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d₆, TMS internal standard)

delta (ppm):1.12 (6H, d), 2.67 (3H, s), 2.68 (3H, s), 3.92 (3H, s) and 5.02 (1H, m), 6.8-7.7 (a total of 7 H), 8.00 (1H, d), 10.18 (1H, s), 14.5 (2H, br).

[0136] (Example 11) 693mg of 3-methoxy-2-methoxy imino propionic acids, 6-(4-amino benzoyl)-2-methyl - The same reaction actuation as an example 1 is performed from 1, 4, 5, and 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine 1.0g. Recrystallization is performed from ethyl alcohol and it is 875mg 3-methoxy. - The 2-methoxy imino-4'-[(2-methyl - 1, 4, 5, 6-[4 and 5-tetrahydroimidazo d] [1] bends azepine-6-IRU) carbonyl] propione anilide hydrochloride was obtained.

[0137] Melting point 216-219 degrees C (fusion)

Nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d₆, TMS internal standard)

delta (ppm):2.69 (3H, s), 3.97 (3H, s), 4.27 (2H, s) and 4.99 (1H, m), 6.7-7.6 (a total of 7 H), 8.16 (1H, d), 10.32 (1H, s), 14.8 (2H, br).

[0138] (Example 12) 1.87g of 2-methoxy imino propionic acids was dissolved in 35ml dichloromethane, the N.N-dimethylformamide of 1.87ml of ethanedioyl chloride and the amount of catalysts was added to the bottom of ice-cooling stirring, and it returned to the room temperature gradually. After foaming termination, it condensed under reduced pressure of reaction mixture, and azeotropy was given 3 times in dichloromethane. The obtained residue is dissolved in dichloromethane 30ml, and it is (Z)-1-(4-amino) benzoyl about this. - 4 and 4-difluoro-5-methoxycarbonyl methylene - It was dropped at the dichloromethane solution (2, 3, 4, and 5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine 4g and triethylamine 4.47ml) under ice-cooling stirring. It returned to the room temperature gradually after dropping termination, and stirred as it is for 11 hours. Reaction mixture was opened in the saturation sodium-hydrogencarbonate water solution, and it dried after the extract under chloroform and dried with sulfuric anhydride magnesium after washing with saturation brine. Separation purification of the residue obtained by distilling off a solvent is carried out in silica gel column chromatography - (ethyl acetate: eluted in hexane =1:2). **** the crystal which added ethyl ether and deposited and it dries under reduced pressure. 3.95g methyl 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino propanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-5-ylidene] acetate were obtained.

[0139] Melting point 191-193 degree-C nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d₆, TMS internal standard)

delta (ppm):1.94 (3H, s), 2.4-2.5 (2H, m), 2.9-3.3 (1H, m), 3.75 (3H, s), 3.99 (3H, s), 4.86 (1H, brs) and 6.73 (1H, s), and 7.0- 7.6 (H a total of 8 m) and 9.98 (1H, s).

[0140] (Example 13) 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino propanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-5-ylidene] acetate 3.9g obtained in the example 12 It dissolved in 80ml methyl alcohol, 25ml of 1-N sodium-hydroxide water solutions was added to the bottom of room temperature stirring, after carrying out heating reflux for 30 minutes, it ice-cooled, and 25ml of 1-N hydrochloric-acid water solutions was added. The crystal which distilled off methyl alcohol and deposited was ****(ed), after water and ethyl ether washed, it dried under reduced pressure, and 3.45g 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino propanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-5-ylidene] acetic acid were obtained.

[0141] Melting point 221-223 degree-C nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d₆, TMS internal standard)

9.98 (1H, s) delta (ppm):1.94 (3H, s), 2.46 (2H, brs), 3.11 (1H, brs), 3.99 (3H, s), 4.86 (1H, brs) and 6.63 (1H, s), 7.00-7.40 (H a total of 8 m), 13.18 (1H, s).

[0142] (Example 14) 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino propanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4,

and 300mg of (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazepine-5-ylidene] acetic acids obtained in the example 13. It dissolves in a 10ml tetrahydrofuran. Cyclo propylamine 0.054ml, 151mg [of 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochlorides] and 1-hydroxy benzotriazol 106mg and triethylamine 0.22ml were added, and it stirred at the room temperature for 12 hours. The residue which condensed reaction mixture and was obtained was dissolved in chloroform, a saturation sodium-hydrogencarbonate water solution and saturation brine washed, and it dried with sulfuric anhydride magnesium. Separation purification of the residue obtained by distilling off a solvent is carried out with a silica gel column chromatography (chloroform: eluted in methyl alcohol =100:2). **** the crystal which added ethyl ether and deposited and it dries under reduced pressure. (Z)-2-280mg methoxy imino-4'-[-- 5-(N-cyclo propyl carbamoyl) methylene - 4, 4-difluoro-2, 3 and 4, and [5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazepine-1-IRU carbonyl] propione anilide ****.

[0143] Melting point 223-225 degree-C nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (CDCl₃, TMS internal standard)

delta (ppm): 0.62 (2H, m), 2.02 (3H, s), 2.82 (1H, m), 2.20-2.75 (2H, brm), 3.30 (1H, brs), 4.01 (3H, s), 4.86 (1H, brs), 6.29 (1H, s), 6.39 (1H, s), 6.66 (1H, d), and 7.05- 7.45 (H a total of 8 m) and 8.54 (1H, s).

[0144] It reaches 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino propanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and 290mg of (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazepine-5-ylidene] acetic acids obtained in the example 13. (Example 15) The same reaction actuation as an example 14 is performed using morpholine 0.06ml. Recrystallization is performed from ethyl alcohol. 200mg 4 and 4-difluoro-5-(morpholino) carbonyl methylene -2, 3 and 4, and 2-methoxy imino-4'-[(Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazepine-1-IRU carbonyl] propione anilide were obtained.

[0145] Melting point 256-258 degree-C nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (CDCl₃, TMS internal standard)

delta(ppm): 2.04 (3H, s), 2.53 (2H, brs) and 3.27 (1H, brs), 3.55-3.83 (H a total of 8 m), 4.02 (3H, s), 5.04 (1H, brs), 6.30 (1H, s) and 6.70 (1H, d), and 7.0- 7.45 (H a total of 8 m) and 8.58 (1H, s).

[0146] It reaches 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino propanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and 250mg of (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazepine-5-ylidene] acetic acids obtained in the example 13. (Example 16) The same experiment actuation as an example 14 is performed using piperidine 0.065ml. 261mg 2-methoxy imino-4'-[(Z)-(4 and 4-difluoro-5-piperidino carbonyl methylene - 2, 3, 4, 5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazepine-6-IRU carbonyl] propione anilide was obtained.

[0147] Melting point 235-237 degree-C nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d₆, TMS internal standard)

delta(ppm): 1.4- 1.7 (H a total of 6 m), 1.94 (3H, s), 2.3-2.5 (H a total of 2 brm), 3.09 (1H, brs), 3.48 (H a total of 4 m), 3.99 (3H, s) and 4.84 (1H, brs), and 6.7- 7.6 (H a total of 9 m) and 9.98 (1H, s).

[0148] It reaches 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino propanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and 250mg of (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazepine-5-ylidene] acetic acids obtained in the example 13. (Example 17) The same experiment actuation as an example 14 is performed using 4-(N and N-dimethylamino) piperidine 84mg. 4, 4-difluoro-5-[4-(N and N-dimethylamino) piperidino carbonyl] methylene -2, 3 and 4, and (Z)-2-methoxy imino-4'-[[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazepine-1-IRU carbonyl] propione -- an anilide -- It obtained.

[0149] Melting point 205-207 degree-C nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d₆, TMS internal standard)

delta (ppm): 1.15-1.55 (H a total of 2 m), 1.70-1.85 (H a total of 2 m), 1.94 (3H, s), 2.17 (6H, s), 2.3-2.5 (H a total of 4 m), 2.70 (1H, m), 3.12 (1H, m), 3.91 (1H, d), 3.99 (3H, s), 4.33 (1H, d), 4.85 (1H, brs), and 6.7- 7.6 (H a total of 9 m) and 9.99 (1H, s).

[0150] It reaches 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino propanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and 250mg of (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazepine-5-ylidene] acetic acids obtained in the example 13. (Example 18) The same experiment actuation as an example 14 is performed using 4-piperidino piperidine 110mg. 260 -- mg -- (-- Z --) - two - methoxy -- imino one - four -- - [-- [-- four -- four - difluoro one - five - [(4-piperidino) -- piperidino -- carbonyl --] --

methylene - two - three - four - five - tetrahydro one - one - H - one - bends - azepine - six - IRU -] - carbonyl -] - propione - an anilide - having obtained .

[0151] Melting point > It is a decomposition elemental-analysis value at 220 degrees C. (as C₃₃H₃₉N₅O₄F₂·0.2H₂O)

C(%) H(%) N(%) F(%)

Theoretical value 64.84 6.50 11.46 6.22 Experimental value 64.85 6.64 11.51 6.40 nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d₆, TMS internal standard)

delta (ppm): 1.2-1.6 (H a total of 8 m), 1.65-1.85 (2H, m), 1.94 (3H, s), 2.3-2.7 (H a total of 8 m), 3.09 (1H, m), 3.93 (1H, d), 3.99 (3H, s), 4.40 (1H, d) and 4.85 (1H, brs), and 6.7- 7.6 (H a total of 9 m) and 9.99 (1H, s).

[0152] It reaches 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino propanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and 250mg of (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-5-ylidene] acetic acids obtained in the example 13. (Example 19) The same experiment actuation as an example 14 is performed using N-methyl piperazine 0.072ml. 236 -- mg -- (-- Z --) - two - methoxy -- imino one - four -- ' - [-- four - four - difluoro one - five - [(4-methyl) -- piperazino -- carbonyl --] -- methylene - two - three - four - five - tetrahydro one - one - H - one - bends -- azepine - one - IRU --] -- carbonyl --] -- propione -- an anilide -- having obtained .

[0153] Melting point 222-225 degree-C nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d₆, TMS internal standard)

delta(ppm): -- 1.94 (3H, s), 2.20 (3H, s), 2.25-2.55 (H a total of 6 m), 3.10 (1H, brs), 3.50 (4H, m), 3.99 (3H, s) and 4.85 (1H, brs), and 6.7- 7.6 (H a total of 9 m) and 9.98 (1H, s).

[0154] (Example 20) 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino propanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and 200mg of (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-5-ylidene] acetic acids obtained in the example 13 were dissolved in the 10ml tetrahydrofuran, the N,N-dimethylformamide of 0.06ml of ethanedioyl chloride and the amount of catalysts was added to the bottom of ice-cooling stirring, and it returned to the room temperature gradually. It condensed under reduced pressure of reaction mixture after foaming termination, the obtained residue was dissolved in acetonitrile 10ml, and this was dropped at the 4-aminopyridine 123mg acetonitrile solution under ice-cooling stirring. It returned to the room temperature gradually after dropping termination, and stirred as it is for 1 hour. Reaction mixture was opened in the saturation sodium-hydrogencarbonate water solution, and it dried after the extract under chloroform and dried with sulfuric anhydride magnesium after washing with saturation brine. Separation purification of the residue obtained by distilling off a solvent is carried out in silica gel column chromatography - (chloroform: eluted in methyl alcohol =20:1). **** the crystal which added ethyl ether and deposited and it dries under reduced pressure. 202 -- mg -- (-- Z --) - two - methoxy -- imino one - four -- ' - [-- four - four - difluoro one - five - [-- N - (pyridine-4-IRU) --] -- carbamoyl -- methylene - two - three - four - five - tetrahydro one - one - H - one - bends -- azepine - one - IRU --] -- carbonyl --] -- propione -- an anilide -- **** .

[0155] Melting point > It is a decomposition elemental-analysis value at 250 degrees C. (as C₂₈H₂₅N₅O₄F₂·0.5H₂O)

C(%) H(%) N(%) F(%)

Theoretical value 61.99 4.83 12.91 7.00 Experimental value 61.80 4.75 12.72 7.15 nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d₆, TMS internal standard)

delta (ppm): 1.94 (3H, s), 2.3-2.8 (2H, m), 3.12 (1H, brs), 3.99 (3H, s) and 4.92 (1H, brs), 6.7-7.65 (H a total of 11 m), 8.48 (2H, d), 9.99 (1H, s), 10.74 (1H, s).

[0156] (Example 21) 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino propanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and 200mg of (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-5-ylidene] acetic acids obtained in the example 13 Dissolve in 10ml N,N-dimethylformamide and a 142mg 1 and 1'-carbonyl bis-1H-imidazole is added. After stirring for 20 minutes at 60 degrees C, 173mg [of 2-amino imidazole sulfates] and triethylamine 0.37ml was added under ice-cooling stirring, and it stirred at 70 degrees C for 27 hours. Water was added to the residue which condensed reaction mixture and was obtained, chloroform extracted, and it dried with sulfuric anhydride magnesium after washing with saturation brine. Separation purification of the residue obtained by distilling off a solvent is carried out with a silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate: eluted in hexane =1:1).

Dissolve the obtained oily matter in methyl alcohol, and it crystallizes by 0.1ml of 4-N hydrochloric-acid-ethyl acetate. It dries under reduced pressure. 53 -- mg -- (-- Z --) - two - methoxy -- imino one - four -- ' - [-- [-- four -- four - difluoro ones - five - [-- N - (1H-imidazole-2-IRU) --] -- carbamoyl -- methylene - two -- three -- four -- five - tetrahydro one - one -- H - one - bends -- azepine - one - IRU --] -- carbonyl --] -- propione -- an anilide -- a hydrochloride -- It obtained.

[0157] Melting point > It is a decomposition mass analysis value at 240 degrees C. FAB:523 (M++1)

Nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d6, TMS internal standard)

delta (ppm): 1.94 (3H, s), 3.0-3.8 (4H, m), 4.00 (3H, s) and 4.87 (1H, brs), and 6.8- 7.6 (H a total of 11 m), 9.92 (1H, s), and 12.7-13.6 (2H, brs).

[0158] It reaches 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino propanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and 200mg of (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-5-ylidene] acetic acids obtained in the example 13. (Example 22) The same experiment actuation as an example 14 is performed using 3-aminomethyl pyridine 0.053ml. Recrystallization from ethyl acetate A line 170mg 4, 4-difluoro-5-[N-(pyridine-3-IRU) methyl carbamoyl] methylene -2, 3 and 4, and 2-methoxy imino-4'-[(Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-1-IRU] carbonyl] propione anilide It obtained.

[0159] Melting point 236-239 degree-C nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d6, TMS internal standard)

delta(ppm): -- 1.94 (3H, s) and 2.38 (1H, brs) -- 2.65 (1H, brs), 3.08 (1H, brs), 3.99 (3H, s), 4.40 (2H, d), 4.88 (1H, brs), 6.58 (1H, s), 6.75 (1H, d), 7.0-7.75 (H a total of 9 m), 8.47 (1H.d), 8.55 (1H, s), 8.90 (1H, t), 9.96 (1H, s).

[0160] It reaches 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino propanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and 200mg of (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-5-ylidene] acetic acids obtained in the example 13. (Example 23) The same experiment actuation as an example 14 is performed using 3-aminomethyl pyridine 0.054ml. From toluene recrystallization A line 184mg 4, 4-difluoro-5-[N-(pyridine-2-IRU) methyl carbamoyl] methylene -2, 3 and 4, and 2-methoxy imino-4'-[(Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-1-IRU] carbonyl] propione anilide It obtained.

[0161] Melting point 195-196 degree-C nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d6, TMS internal standard)

delta(ppm): -- 1.94 (3H, s) and 2.40 (1H, brs) -- 2.67 (1H, brs), 3.08 (1H, brs), 3.99 (3H, s), 4.46 (2H, d), 4.89 (1H, brs), 6.59 (1H, s), 6.76 (1H, d), 7.0-7.6 (H a total of 9 m), 7.79 (1H.dt), 8.52 (1H, d), 8.97 (1H, t), 9.96 (1H, s).

[0162] (Example 24) Methyl obtained in the example 1 of reference 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-oxo-butanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-5-ylidene] acetate 1.7g was dissolved in the 34ml methanol, 373mg of O-methyl hydroxylamine hydrochlorides was added, and it stirred at the room temperature for 30 hours. The crystal which has deposited is ****(ed), recrystallization is performed from toluene, and it dries under reduced pressure, and is 1.49g methyl. 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino butanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-5-ylidene] acetate were obtained.

[0163] Melting point 166-168 degree-C nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d6, TMS internal standard)

delta (ppm): 0.99 (3H, t), 2.4-2.55 (H a total of 4 m), 3.15 (1H, brs), 3.76 (3H, s), 3.98 (3H, s) and 4.86 (1H, brs), and 6.7- 7.6 (H a total of 9 m) and 10.01 (1H, s).

[0164] (Example 25) Methyl obtained in the example 24 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino butanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-5-ylidene] acetate 1.2g It dissolved in 25ml methyl alcohol, 7.4ml 1-N sodium-hydroxide water solution was added, after carrying out heating reflux for 30 minutes, it ice-cooled, and 7.5ml of 1-N hydrochloric-acid water solutions was added. After it **** the crystal which distilled off methyl alcohol and deposited and water and ethyl ether wash Perform recrystallization from a chloroform-hexane and it dries under reduced pressure. 967mg 4, 4-difluoro-1-[4-[(2-methoxy imino butanoyl) amino] benzoyl]-2, 3 and 4, and (Z)-[5-tetrahydro-1H-1-bends azepine-5-ylidene] acetic acid were obtained. a book -- a compound -- 300 -- mg -- and -- a morpholine -- 0.067 -- ml -- using -- an example -- 14 -- being the same -- a reaction -- actuation --

carrying out — toluene — from — recrystallization — carrying out — 270 — mg — (— Z —) — two — methoxy — imino one — four — ' — [— [— four — four — difluoro one — five — (morpholino) — carbonyl — methylene — two — three — four — five — — tetrahydro one — — one — H — one — bends — azepine — one — IRU —] — carbonyl —] — BUCHIRO — an anilide — having obtained .

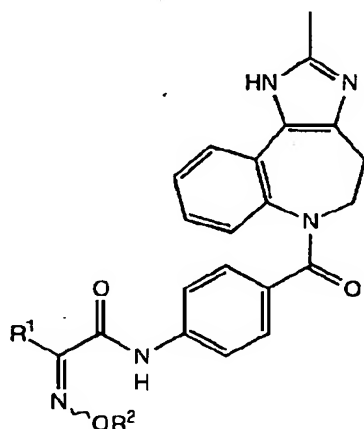
[0165] Melting point 235–237 degree-C nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (DMSO-d6, TMS internal standard)

delta (ppm):0.99 (3H, t) and 2.35– 2.55 (H a total of 4 m), 3.11 (1H, brs), 3.45–3.7 (H a total of 8 m), 3.98 (3H, s) and 4.86 (1H, brs), and 6.7– 7.6 (H a total of 9 m) and 10.01 (1H, s).

[0166] Hereafter, the thing mentioned above [tables 1–3 / the chemical structure type of the compound obtained according to examples 1–25].

[0167]

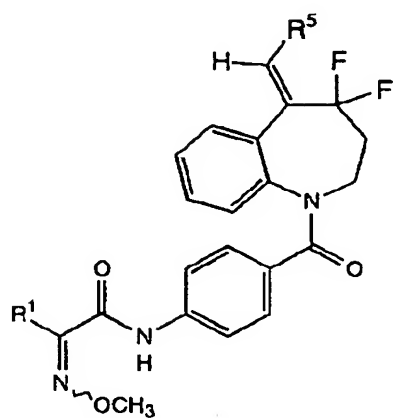
[A table 1]



実施例 番号	R ¹	R ²	塩
1	—CH ₃	—CH ₃	・ HCl
2	—CH ₃	—C ₂ H ₅	——
3	—C ₂ H ₅	—CH ₃	・ HCl
4	—C ₂ H ₅	—H	・ HCl
5	—C ₂ H ₅	—C ₂ H ₅	・ HCl
6	—CH ₃	—C(CH ₃) ₃	——
7	—CH ₃	—CH ₂ —O—CH ₃	・ HCl
8	—(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	—H	——
9	—(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	—CH ₃	・ HCl
10	—CH(CH ₃) ₂	—CH ₃	・ HCl
11	—CH ₂ .O—CH ₃	—CH ₃	・ HCl

[0168]

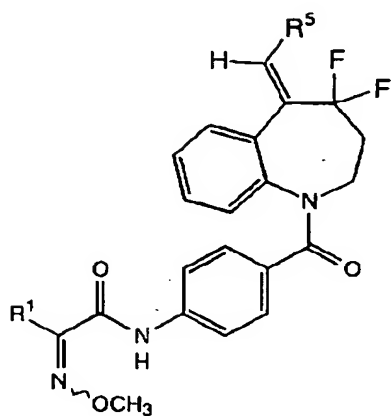
[A table 2]



実施例 番号	R ¹	R ⁵
12	-CH ₃	
13	-CH ₃	
14	-CH ₃	
15	-CH ₃	
16	-CH ₃	
17	-CH ₃	
18	-CH ₃	
19	-CH ₃	

[0169]

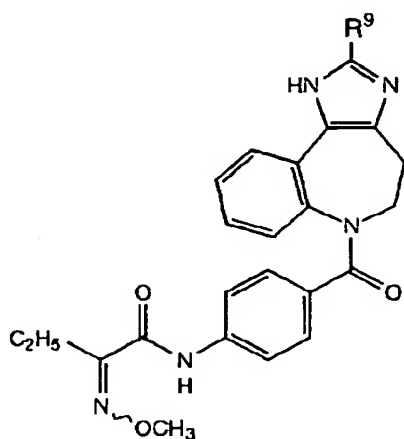
[A table 3]


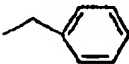
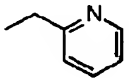
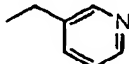



実施例 番号	R ¹	R ⁵
20	-CH ₃	
21	-CH ₃	
22	-CH ₃	
23	-CH ₃	
24	-C ₂ H ₅	
25	-C ₂ H ₅	

[0170] Moreover, the compound [thing mentioned above / a compound / tables 4-9] can apply some strange method obvious to this contractor to said manufacturing method and example almost like the approach of a publication at them, or can manufacture it easily.

[0171]

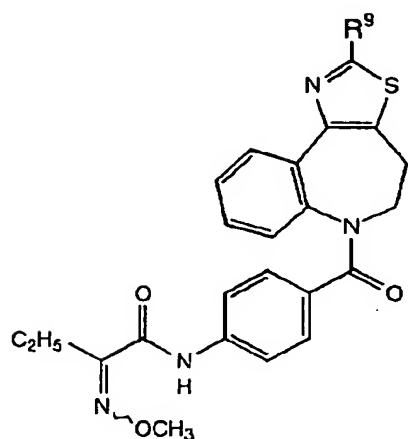


実施例 番号	R ⁹
26	-C ₂ H ₅
27	-C ₃ H ₈
28	
29	
30	
31	
32	

[A table 4]

[0172]

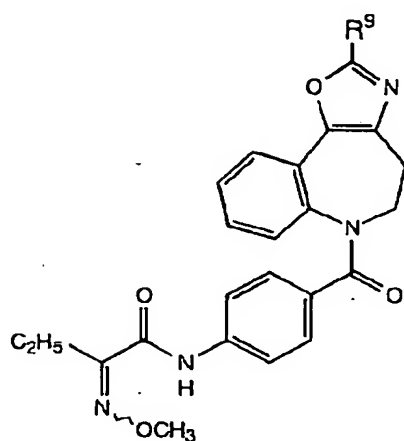
[A table 5]


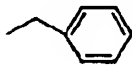
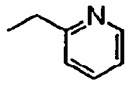
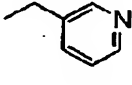
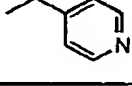


実施例 番号	R ⁹
33	-CH ₃
34	-C ₂ H ₅
35	-C ₃ H ₈
36	
37	
38	
39	
40	
41	-NH ₂
42	
43	

[0173]

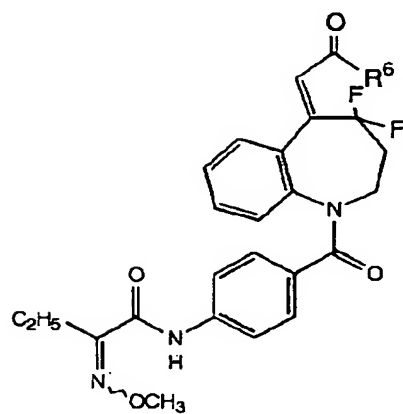
[A table 6]



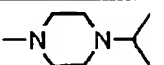
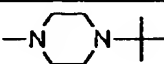
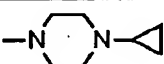
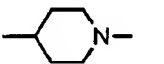
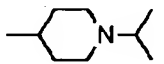
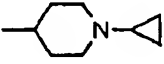


実施例 番号	R ⁹
44	-CH ₃
45	-C ₂ H ₅
46	-C ₃ H ₈
47	
48	
49	
50	
51	
52	-NH ₂

[0174]

[A table 7]



実施例 番号	R ⁶
53	—NH ₂
54	—NHCH ₃
55	—NHC ₂ H ₅
56	—NH(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃
57	—NHCH(CH ₃) ₂
58	—NH—CH ₂ — 
59	—NH—CH ₂ — 
60	—N—  —
61	—N—  —
62	—N—  —
63	—  —N—
64	—  —
65	—  —

[Translation done.]

(19) 日本国特許庁 (J P)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

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A 6 1 K 31/55	ACV		A 6 1 K 31/55	ACV
	ADP			ADP
	AED			AED
C 0 7 D 401/06	2 2 3		C 0 7 D 401/06	2 2 3
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山之内製薬株式会社

東京都中央区日本橋本町2丁目3番11号

(72) 発明者 田中 昭弘

茨城県土浦市永国1150-2

(72) 発明者 河野 則征

茨城県つくば市二の宮3-13-1 ルーミ
ーにのみや323号

(72) 発明者 松久 彰

茨城県つくば市並木3-17-12 コスモシ
ティー岡野D-202号

(74) 代理人 弁理士 渡邊 一平 (外2名)

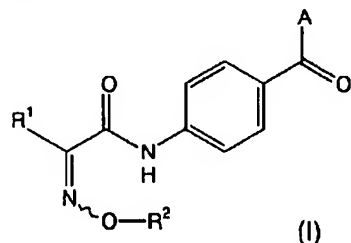
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(54) 【発明の名称】 新規なオキシム誘導体

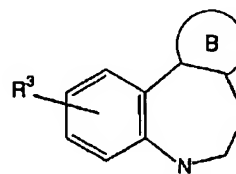
(57) 【要約】 (修正有)

【課題】 高いV₁受容体親和性を有しつつ、体内動態が改善されたアルギニンバソプレッシンのV₁作用阻害薬を提供する。

【解決手段】 一般式 (I) で示されるオキシム誘導体又はその製薬学的に許容される塩。



(R¹、R²: 低級アルコキシ基で置換されていてもよい低級アルキル基。R²は水素であってもよい。A: 一般式 (I I) 等で示される基。

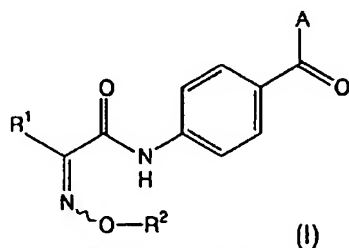


(環B: 置換基を有してもよく、さらに酸素又は硫黄を有してもよい、少なくとも1つの窒素を含む芳香族5員環。R³: 同一又は異なり、水素、ハロゲン等。))

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 下記一般式（I）で示されるオキシム誘導体又はその製薬学的に許容される塩。

【化1】



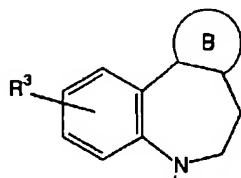
（ただし、式中の記号は以下の意味を有する。

R¹：低級アルコキシ基で置換されていてもよい低級アルキル基。

R²：水素原子又は低級アルコキシ基で置換されていてもよい低級アルキル基。

A：一般式（I I）又は一般式（I I I）で示される基。

【化2】

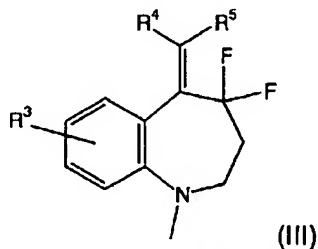


（ただし、式中の記号は以下の意味を有する。）

環B：置換基を有してもよく、少なくとも1つの窒素原子を有し、さらに酸素原子又は硫黄原子を有してもよい、含窒素芳香族5員環。

R³：水素原子、ハロゲン原子、低級アルキル基、低級アルキル基で置換されていてもよいアミノ基、又は低級アルコキシ基。）

【化3】

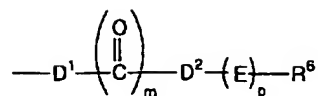


（ただし、式中の記号は以下の意味を有する。

R³：水素原子、ハロゲン原子、低級アルキル基、低級アルキル基で置換されていてもよいアミノ基、又は低級アルコキシ基。

R⁴、R⁵：いずれか一方は水素原子、他方は一般式（I V）で示される基。

【化4】



(IV)

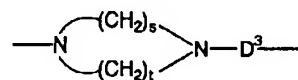
（ただし、式中の記号は以下の意味を有する。

D¹、D²：同一又は異なって、単結合、低級アルキレン基、又は低級アルケニレン基。

m：0又は1。

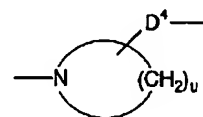
E：一般式（V）、（V I）、又は（V I I）で示される基。

【化5】



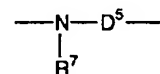
【化6】

(V)



【化7】

(VI)



(VII)

（ただし、これらの式中、窒素原子はオキシド化されていてもよい。又、これらの式中の記号は以下の意味を有する。

D³、D⁴及びD⁵：同一又は異なって、単結合、低級アルキレン基、又は低級アルケニレン基。ただし、D³及びD⁵は、隣接する基が窒素原子又は酸素原子を介してD³又はD⁵に結合する基であるときは、低級アルキレン基、又は低級アルケニレン基を意味する。

R⁷：水素原子又は低級アルキル基。

s及びt：同一又は異なって、1乃至3の整数であり、sとtとの和が3乃至5の整数。

u：2乃至7の整数。）

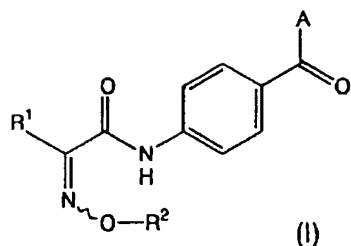
p：0又は1乃至3の整数。ただし、pが2又は3であるときは、各Eは同一であっても異なってもよい。

R⁶：水素原子、低級アルキル基、低級アルケニル基、シクロアルキル基、水酸基、低級アルコキシ基、カルボキシル基、低級アルコキシカルボニル基、シアノ基、置換されていてもよいアリール基、置換されていてもよい含窒素芳香族5乃至6員複素環基、架橋を有していてもよく、環窒素原子上の水素原子が低級アルキル基で置換されていてもよい含窒素飽和5乃至8員複素環基、又は、一般式（V I I I）で示される基。

【化8】



-3-



【0011】（ただし、式中の記号は以下の意味を有する。

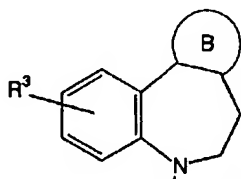
R^1 ：低級アルコキシ基で置換されていてもよい低級アルキル基。

R^2 ：水素原子又は低級アルコキシ基で置換されていてもよい低級アルキル基。

A：一般式 (I I) 又は一般式 (I I I) で示される基。

【0012】

【化10】



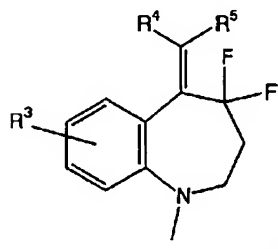
【0013】（ただし、式中の記号は以下の意味を有する。

環B：置換基を有してもよく、少なくとも1つの窒素原子を有し、さらに酸素原子又は硫黄原子を有してもよい、含窒素芳香族5員環。

R^3 ：水素原子、ハロゲン原子、低級アルキル基、低級アルキル基で置換されていてもよいアミノ基、又は低級アルコキシ基。）

【0014】

【化11】

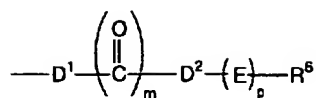


【0015】（ただし、 R^3 は前記と同様の意味を有し、式中の記号は以下の意味を有する。

R^4 、 R^5 ：いずれか一方は水素原子、他方は一般式 (I V) で示される基。

【0016】

【化12】



(IV)

【0017】（ただし、式中の記号は以下の意味を有する。

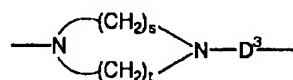
D^1 、 D^2 ：同一又は異なって、単結合、低級アルキレン基、又は低級アルケニレン基。

m：0又は1。

E：一般式 (V)、(V I)、又は (V I I) で示される基。

【0018】

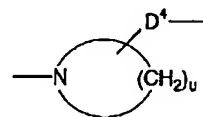
【化13】



(V)

【0019】

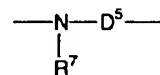
【化14】



(VI)

【0020】

【化15】



(VII)

【0021】（ただし、これらの式中、窒素原子はオキシド化されていてもよい。又、これらの式中の記号は以下の意味を有する。

D^3 、 D^4 及び D^5 ：同一又は異なって、単結合、低級アルキレン基、又は低級アルケニレン基。ただし、 D^3 及び D^5 は、隣接する基が窒素原子又は酸素原子を介して D^3 又は D^5 に結合する基であるときは、低級アルキレン基、又は低級アルケニレン基を意味する。

R^7 ：水素原子又は低級アルキル基。

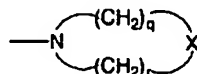
s及びt：同一又は異なって、1乃至3の整数であり、sとtとの和が3乃至5の整数。

u：2乃至7の整数。）

【0022】p：0又は1乃至3の整数。ただし、pが2又は3であるときは、各Eは同一であっても異なってもよい。

R^6 ：水素原子、低級アルキル基、低級アルケニル基、シクロアルキル基、水酸基、低級アルコキシ基、カルボキシ基、低級アルコキシカルボニル基、シアノ基、置換されていてもよいアリール基、置換されていてもよい

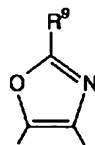
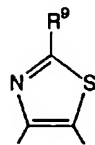
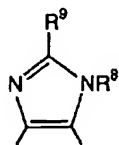
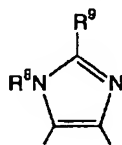
【化 16】



【化 1 7】



b) 未置換若しくは以下に掲げる基で置換された低級ア



【化18】

と同様の意味を有する。

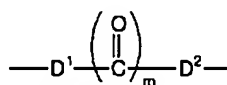
R⁹は、未置換又はフェニル基若しくはピリジル基で置換された低級アルキル基、シクロアルキル基、未置換又はアミノ基で置換されていてもよい低級アルカノイル基で置換されたアミノ基、又はグアニジノ基であることが好ましい。又、R⁸は水素原子であることが好ましい。

【0035】又、一般式(ⅠⅠ)で示される基において、R³は水素原子であることが好ましい。

【0036】Aが一般式(ⅠⅠⅠ)で示される基である場合において、R⁶の置換されていてもよいアリール基、若しくは置換されていてもよい含窒素芳香族5乃至6員複素環系における置換基は、当該技術分野で芳香族複素環やアリール環上の置換基として通常用いられている置換基であればいずれでもよく、これらの環は、同一又は相異なる1又は2以上の置換基を有することができる。これらの置換基としては、例えば、ハロゲン原子、低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基、又は低級アルキル基で置換されていてもよいアミノ基が好適な置換基として挙げられる。又、一般式(ⅠⅤ)において、D¹及びD²は単結合、かつ、mは1であること、即ち、一般式(ⅠⅤ)中、

【0037】

【化19】



【0038】で示される部分が

【0039】

【化20】



【0040】であることが好ましい。

【0041】Eが一般式(V)で示される基である場合にはpは1であることが好ましく、D³は単結合又は低級アルキレン基であることが好ましく、R⁶は水素原子、低級アルキル基、シクロアルキル基、又はフェニル基であることが好ましい。

【0042】Eが一般式(VⅠ)で示される基である場合にはpは1又は2であることが好ましく、uは4、5、又は6であることが好ましく、D⁴は単結合であることが好ましい。

【0043】ここで、pが1の場合には、R⁶は水素原子であることが好ましい。

【0044】pが2の場合には、もう一つのEは一般式(VⅠ)で示される基又は一般式(VⅠⅠ)で示される基であることが好ましい。もう一つのEが一般式(VⅠ)で示される基のときには、R⁶は水素原子であることが好ましい。又、もう一つのEが一般式(VⅠⅠ)で示される基であるときには、D⁵は単結合、又、R⁶及びR⁷は低級アルキル基であることが好ましい。

【0045】Eが一般式(VⅠⅠ)で示される基であり、p=1である場合には、D⁵は単結合又は低級アルキレン基であることが好ましく、R⁶は水素原子、シクロアルキル基、フェニル基、ピリジル基、イミダゾリル基、環窒素原子上の水素原子が低級アルキル基で置換されていてもよいピペリジル基、キヌクリジニル基、水酸基、低級アルコキシ基、又は低級アルキル基であることが好ましく、R⁷は水素原子又は低級アルキル基であることが好ましい。p=2である場合には、もう一つのEも一般式(VⅠⅠ)で示される基であり、D⁵はそれぞれ単結合、R⁷は同一又は異なって水素原子又は低級アルキル基、R⁸は水素原子又は低級アルキル基であることが好ましい。

【0046】pが0の場合は、R⁶は水酸基、低級アルコキシ基、環窒素原子上の水素原子が低級アルキル基若しくはシクロアルキル基で置換されていてもよいピペリジル基、又は一般式(VⅠⅠⅠ)で示される基であることが好ましい。

【0047】又、Aが一般式(ⅠⅠⅠ)で示される基である場合においては、R⁴が水素原子で、R⁵が一般式(ⅠⅤ)で示される基であること、即ちZ体であることが好ましい。

【0048】なお、本明細書中、「低級」なる語は、炭素数1〜6個の直鎖又は分岐状の炭化水素鎖を意味する。

【0049】従って、「低級アルキル基」としては、具体的には例えば、メチル基、エチル基、プロピル基、イソプロピル基、ブチル基、イソブチル基、sec-ブチル基、tert-ブチル基、ペンチル基、イソペンチル基、ネオペンチル基、tert-ペンチル基、1-メチルブチル基、2-メチルブチル基、1, 2-ジメチルプロピル基、ヘキシル基、イソヘキシル基、1-メチルペンチル基、2-メチルペンチル基、3-メチルペンチル基、1, 1-ジメチルブチル基、1, 2-ジメチルブチル基、2, 2-ジメチルブチル基、1, 3-ジメチルブチル基、2, 3-ジメチルブチル基、3, 3-ジメチルブチル基、1-エチルブチル基、2-エチルブチル基、1, 1, 2-トリメチルプロピル基、1, 2, 2-トリメチルプロピル基、1-エチル-1-メチルプロピル基、1-エチル-2-メチルプロピル基等が挙げられる。

【0050】「低級アルコキシ基」としては、具体的には例えば、メトキシ基、エトキシ基、プロポキシ基、イソプロポキシ基、ブトキシ基、イソブトキシ基、sec-ブトキシ基、tert-ブトキシ基、ペンチルオキシ基、イソペンチルオキシ基、ネオペンチルオキシ基、tert-ペンチルオキシ基、1-メチルブトキシ基、2-メチルブトキシ基、1, 2-ジメチルプロポキシ基、ヘキシルオキシ基、イソヘキシルオキシ基、1-メチルペンチルオキシ基、2-メチルペンチルオキシ基、

3-メチルペントキシオキシ基、1, 1-ジメチルブトキシ基、1, 2-ジメチルブトキシ基、2, 2-ジメチルブトキシ基、1, 3-ジメチルブトキシ基、2, 3-ジメチルブトキシ基、3, 3-ジメチルブトキシ基、1-エチルブトキシ基、2-エチルブトキシ基、1, 1, 2-トリメチルプロポキシ基、1, 2, 2-トリメチルプロポキシ基、1-エチル-1-メチルプロポキシ基、1-エチル-2-メチルプロポキシ基等が挙げられる。

【0051】「ハロゲン原子」としては、フッ素原子、塩素原子、臭素原子、ヨード原子が挙げられる。

【0052】「低級アルケニル基」は炭素数が2～6個のアルケニル基であり、具体的には、ビニル基、アリル基、1-プロペニル基、イソプロペニル基、1-ブテニル基、2-ブテニル基、3-ブテニル基、2-メチル-1-プロペニル基、2-メチルアリル基、1-メチル-1-プロペニル基、1-メチルアリル基、1, 1-ジメチルビニル基、1-ペンテニル基、2-ペンテニル基、3-ペンテニル基、4-ペンテニル基、3-メチル-1-ブテニル基、3-メチル-2-ブテニル基、3-メチル-3-ブテニル基、2-メチル-1-ブテニル基、2-メチル-2-ブテニル基、2-メチル-3-ブテニル基、1-メチル-1-ブテニル基、1-メチル-2-ブテニル基、1-メチル-3-ブテニル基、1, 1-ジメチルアリル基、1, 2-ジメチル-1-プロペニル基、1, 2-ジメチル-2-プロペニル基、1-エチル-1-プロペニル基、1-エチル-2-プロペニル基、1-ヘキセニル基、2-ヘキセニル基、3-ヘキセニル基、4-ヘキセニル基、5-ヘキセニル基、1, 1-ジメチル-1-ブテニル基、1, 1-ジメチル-2-ブテニル基、1, 1-ジメチル-3-ブテニル基、3, 3-ジメチル-1-ブテニル基、1-メチル-1-ペンテニル基、1-メチル-2-ペンテニル基、1-メチル-3-ペンテニル基、1-メチル-4-ペンテニル基、4-メチル-1-ペンテニル基、4-メチル-2-ペンテニル基、4-メチル-3-ペンテニル基等を挙げることができる。

【0053】「低級アルキニル基」は、炭素数が2～6個のアルキニル基であり、具体的には、エチニル基、1-プロピニル基、2-プロピニル基、1-ブチニル基、2-ブチニル基、3-ブチニル基、1-メチル-2-プロピニル基、1-ペンチニル基、2-ペンチニル基、3-ペンチニル基、4-ペンチニル基、3-メチル-1-ブチニル基、2-メチル-3-ブチニル基、1-メチル-2-ブチニル基、1-メチル-3-ブチニル基、1, 1-ジメチル-2-プロピニル基、1-ヘキシニル基、2-ヘキシニル基、3-ヘキシニル基、4-ヘキシニル基、5-ヘキシニル基等を挙げることができる。

【0054】「モノ若しくはジ低級アルキルアミノ基」とは、炭素数1～6個の直鎖状又は分岐状のアルキル基を有するアミノ基を意味する。「モノ低級アルキルアミ

ノ基」としては、具体的には例えば、メチルアミノ基、エチルアミノ基、プロピルアミノ基、イソプロピルアミノ基、ブチルアミノ基、イソブチルアミノ基、sec-ブチルアミノ基、tert-ブチルアミノ基、ペンチルアミノ基、イソペンチルアミノ基、ネオペンチルアミノ基、tert-ペンチルアミノ基等が、又、「ジ低級アルキルアミノ基」としては、1-メチルブチルアミノ基、2-メチルブチルアミノ基、1, 2-ジメチルプロピルアミノ基、ヘキシルアミノ基、イソヘキシルアミノ基、1-メチルペンチルアミノ基、2-メチルペンチルアミノ基、3-メチルペンチルアミノ基、1, 1-ジメチルブチルアミノ基、1, 2-ジメチルブチルアミノ基、2, 2-ジメチルブチルアミノ基、1, 3-ジメチルブチルアミノ基、2, 3-ジメチルブチルアミノ基、3, 3-ジメチルブチルアミノ基、1-エチルブチルアミノ基、2-エチルブチルアミノ基、1, 1, 2-トリメチルプロピルアミノ基、1, 2, 2-トリメチルプロピルアミノ基、1-エチル-1-メチルプロピルアミノ基、1-エチル-2-メチルプロピルアミノ基等が挙げられる。

【0055】「低級アルカノイル基」とは、飽和脂肪族カルボン酸から誘導された炭素数1～6個の低級アシル基であり、具体的には、ホルミル基、アセチル基、プロピオニル基、ブチリル基、イソブチリル基、バレリル基、イソバレリル基、ピバロイル基、又はヘキサノイル基等が挙げられる。「低級アルカノイルアミノ基」とは、上記の低級アルカノイル基をアルカノイル部分として含む基であり、具体的には、アセタミド基やプロピオニルアミノ基等が挙げられる。

【0056】「保護されたアミノ基」としては、脂肪族又は芳香族アシル基、カルバモイル基、カルバミド基、フタロイル基等で保護されたアミノ基が挙げられる。

【0057】「低級アルコキシカルボニル基」とは、炭素数1～6個の直鎖状又は分岐状のアルコールとカルボニル基とでエステル形成された基であり、具体的には、メトキシカルボニル基、エトキシカルボニル基、イソプロポキシカルボニル基、ブトキシカルボニル基、イソブトキシカルボニル基、sec-ブトキシカルボニル基、tert-ブトキシカルボニル基、ペンチルオキシカルボニル基、イソペンチルオキシカルボニル基、ネオペンチルオキシカルボニル基、tert-ペンチルオキシカルボニル基、ヘキシルオキシカルボニル基等が挙げられる。

【0058】「低級アルカノイルオキシ基」とは、前記の低級アルカノイル基をアルカノイル部分として含む基であり、具体的には、アセトキシ基やプロピオニルオキシ基等が挙げられる。

【0059】「炭素数3～8のシクロアルキル基」としては、具体的には、シクロプロピル基、シクロブチル基、シクロペンチル基、シクロヘキシル基、シクロヘプ

チル基、シクロオクチル基等が挙げられる。

【0060】「低級アルキルチオ基」としては、具体的には例えば、メチルチオ基、エチルチオ基、プロピルチオ基、イソプロピルチオ基、ブチルチオ基、イソブチルチオ基、sec-ブチルチオ基、tert-ブチルチオ基、ペンチルチオ基、イソペンチルチオ基、ネオペンチルチオ基、tert-ペンチルチオ基、1-メチルブチルチオ基、2-メチルブチルチオ基、1, 2-ジメチルブチルチオ基、ヘキシルチオ基、イソヘキシルチオ基、1-メチルペンチルチオ基、2-メチルペンチルチオ基、3-メチルペンチルチオ基、1, 1-ジメチルブチルチオ基、1, 2-ジメチルブチルチオ基、2, 2-ジメチルブチルチオ基、1, 3-ジメチルブチルチオ基、2, 3-ジメチルブチルチオ基、3, 3-ジメチルブチルチオ基、1-エチルブチルチオ基、2-エチルブチルチオ基、1, 1, 2-トリメチルブチルチオ基、1, 2, 2-トリメチルブチルチオ基、1-エチル-1-メチルブチルチオ基、1-エチル-2-メチルブチルチオ基等が挙げられる。

【0061】「低級アルキレン基」は、炭素数1~7の直鎖又は分岐状の2価の炭素鎖であり、具体的には例えば、メチレン基、エチレン基、テトラメチレン基、ペンタメチレン基、ヘキサメチレン基、メチルメチレン基、プロピレン基、ジメチルメチレン基、メチルエチレン基、メチルトリメチレン基、1, 1-ジメチルテトラメチレン基、1, 2-ジメチルテトラメチレン基、ペンタメチレン基、1, 2-ジエチルエチレン基、ヘキサメチレン基等が挙げられる。

【0062】「低級アルケニレン基」は、炭素数2~7の直鎖又は分岐状の2価の炭素鎖であり、具体的には、ビニレン基、プロペニレン基、2-プロペニレン基、1-メチルビニレン基、2-メチルビニレン基、ブテニレン基、2-ブテニレン基、3-ブテニレン基、1-メチルプロペニレン基、1-メチル-2-プロペニレン基、2-ペンテニレン基、1-メチル-1-ブテニレン基、2-ヘキセニレン基等が挙げられる。

【0063】「アリール基」は、好ましくは炭素数6~14のアリール基であり、具体的には、フェニル基、ピフェニル基、ナフチル基、アントリル基、フェナントリル基等が挙げられる。

【0064】「含窒素芳香族5乃至6員複素環基」としては、具体的には、イミダゾリル基、ピリジル基、ピラジニル基、ピリミジニル基、ピリダジニル基、ピラゾリル基、ピロリル基、テトラゾリル基、トリアゾリル基、チアゾリル基、オキサゾリル基等が挙げられる。

【0065】「含窒素飽和5乃至8員複素環基」としては、具体的には、ピロリジニル基、ピペリジル基、モルホリニル基、ピペラジニル基、イミダゾリジニル基、ホモピペラジニル基、ピラゾリジニル基等が挙げられる。

【0066】本発明化合物は、無機酸又は有機酸と塩を

形成することができる場合があり、それらの塩もV₁作用阻害作用を有する。好適な塩としては、例えば、塩酸、臭化水素酸、ヨウ化水素酸、硫酸、硝酸若しくはリン酸等の鉱酸との塩、ギ酸、酢酸、プロピオン酸、シュウ酸、マロン酸、コハク酸、フマル酸、マレイン酸、乳酸、リンゴ酸、酒石酸、クエン酸、炭酸、グルタミン酸、アスパラギン酸、メタンスルホン酸、エタンスルホン酸等の有機酸との塩、ナトリウム、カリウム、マグネシウム、カルシウム、アルミニウム等の無機塩基との塩、メチルアミン、エチルアミン、エタノールアミン等の有機塩基との塩、リジン、オルニチン等の塩基性アミノ酸との塩等を挙げることができる。又、低級アルキルハライド、低級アルキルトリフラート、低級アルキルトシラート又はベンジルハライド等との反応で4級アンモニウム塩を形成することもできるが、4級アンモニウム塩としては、メチルヨード又はベンジルクロリド等との塩が好ましい。又、本発明化合物において、3級アミンを有する化合物は当該アミンがオキシド化されていてもよく、それらのオキシド化誘導体をすべて包含するものである。

【0067】本発明化合物には、不斉炭素原子に基づく光学異性体、二重結合やシクロヘキサン環に基づく幾何異性体が存在する場合があります。2以上の不斉炭素原子を有するときは、更に、ジアステレオ異性体が存在する。本発明には、これらの各種異性体の単離されたもの及びこれら異性体の混合物が含まれる。又、本発明化合物には、水和物、各種溶媒和物、また互変異性体等が含まれる。さらに、本発明化合物には結晶多形を有する化合物もあり、本発明化合物にはそれらの結晶形がすべて包含される。

【0068】本発明化合物は、国際公開WO 95/03305及びWO 95/06035に記載された公知のベンズアゼピン誘導体の部分構造である4'-[（縮合及び/又は置換ベンズアゼピン-6-イル）カルボニル]アニリンが、2位にヒドロキシイミノ基若しくは低級アルコキシイミノ基のオキシム構造を有するアシルとアミド結合をした点に特徴を有し、従来報告のないオキシム構造をその部分構造とするベンズアゼピン誘導体として新規である。当該オキシム構造を有することにより、本発明化合物は選択的、かつ良好なV₁受容体拮抗作用を有し、さらに本発明化合物は、経口吸収性、生体内での代謝プロフィールも良好である。

【0069】（製造法）本発明化合物及びその塩は、その基本骨格あるいは置換基の種類に基づく特徴を利用し、種々の合成法を適用して製造することができる。その際、中間体化合物又は本発明化合物のアミノ基、カルボニル基、ヒドロキシ基、メルカプト基を適当な保護基、すなわち容易に官能基の種類によっては、当該官能基を原料ないし中間体の段階で適当な保護基、すなわち容易にアミノ基、カルボニル基、ヒドロキシ基、メルカ

プト基に転化可能な官能基に置き換えておくことが製造技術上効果的な場合がある。しかるのち、必要に応じて通常の操作により保護基を除去し、所望の化合物を得ることができる。このような保護基としては例えばグリーン (Greene) 及びウツツ (Wuts) 著、[Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis]、第2版に記載の保護基を挙げることができ、これらを反応条件に応じて適宜用いることができる。その他、例えば容易にカルボニル基に転

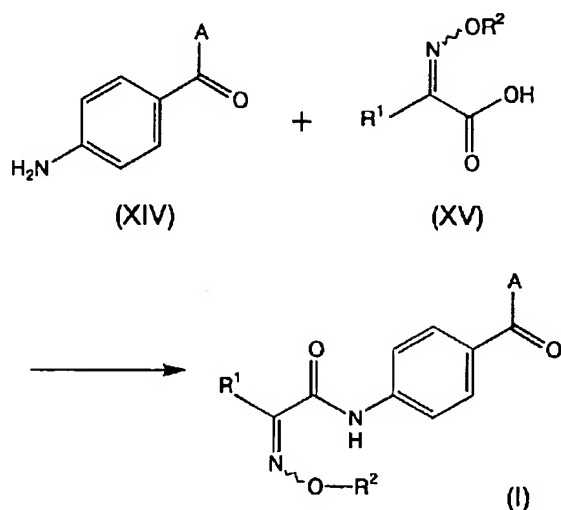
化可能な官能基としては、例えばヒドロキシメチレン基 (CH-OH) を挙げることができ、このような官能基もカルボニル基の保護基として使用することができる。

【0070】以下に本発明化合物の代表的な製造法を例示する。

(第一製法)

【0071】

【化21】



【0072】(式中、A、R¹、R²は前記の意味を有する。)

【0073】本発明化合物 (I) は、一般式 (XIV) で示される置換アニリン又はその塩と、一般式 (XV) で示されるカルボン酸又はその反応性誘導体とをアミド化し、保護基を有するときは保護基を除去することにより製造することができる。

【0074】化合物 (XV) の反応性誘導体としては、カルボン酸のメチルエステル、エチルエステル、イソブチルエステル、tert-ブチルエステル等の通常のエステル；酸クロライド、酸ブロマイドの如き酸ハライド；酸アジド；2, 4-ジニトロフェノール等のフェノール系化合物や1-ヒドロキシスクシンイミド、1-ヒドロキシベンゾトリアゾール等のN-ヒドロキシルアミン系化合物等と反応させて得られる活性エステル；対称型酸無水物；アルキル炭酸ハライド等のハロカルボン酸アルキルエステルやピバロイルハライド等と反応させて得られる有機酸系混合酸無水物や塩化ジフェニルホスホリル、N-メチルモルホリンと反応させて得られるリン酸系の混合酸無水物等の混合酸無水物；が挙げられる。

【0075】又、カルボン酸を遊離酸で反応させるとき、又は活性エステルを単離せずに反応させるときなど、ジシクロヘキシルカルボジイミド、カルボニルジイミダゾール、ジフェニルホスホリルアジド、ジエチルホスホリルシアニドや1-エチル-3-(3-ジメチルア

ミノプロピル) カルボジイミド・塩酸塩等の縮合剤を使用するのが好適である。

【0076】特に、本発明においては酸クロライド法、活性エステル化剤と縮合剤との共存下に反応させる方法や通常のエステルをアミン処理する方法が、簡便容易に本発明化合物としうるので有利である。

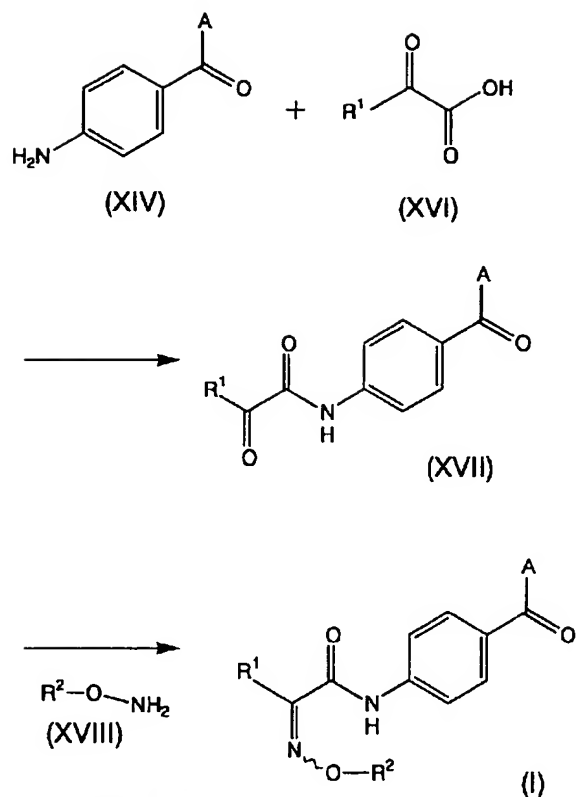
【0077】反応は使用する反応性誘導体や縮合剤等によっても異なるが、通常ジクロロメタン、ジクロロエタン、クロロホルム等のハロゲン化炭化水素類、ベンゼン、トルエン、キシレン等の芳香族炭化水素類、エーテル、テトラヒドロフラン等のエーテル類、酢酸エチル等のエステル類、N, N-ジメチルホルムアミドやジメチルスルホキシド等の反応に不活性な有機溶媒中、反応性誘導体によっては冷却下、冷却下乃至室温下、又は室温下乃至加熱下に行われる。

【0078】なお、反応に際して、置換アニリン (XIV) を過剰に用いたり、N-メチルモルホリン、トリメチルアミン、トリエチルアミン、N, N-ジメチルアニリン、ピリジン、4-(N, N-ジメチルアミノ) ピリジン、ピコリン、ルチジン等の塩基の存在下に反応させるのが、反応を円滑に進行させる上で有利な場合がある。ピリジンは溶媒とすることもできる。

(第二製法)

【0079】

【化22】



【0080】（式中、A、R¹、R²は前記の意味を有する。）

【0081】本発明化合物（I）は、一般式（XIV）で示される置換アニリン又はその塩と、一般式（XVI）で示されるカルボン酸又はその反応性誘導体とを製法1と同様にアミド化して得た化合物（XVII）を、一般式（XVIII）で示される化合物と反応させてイ

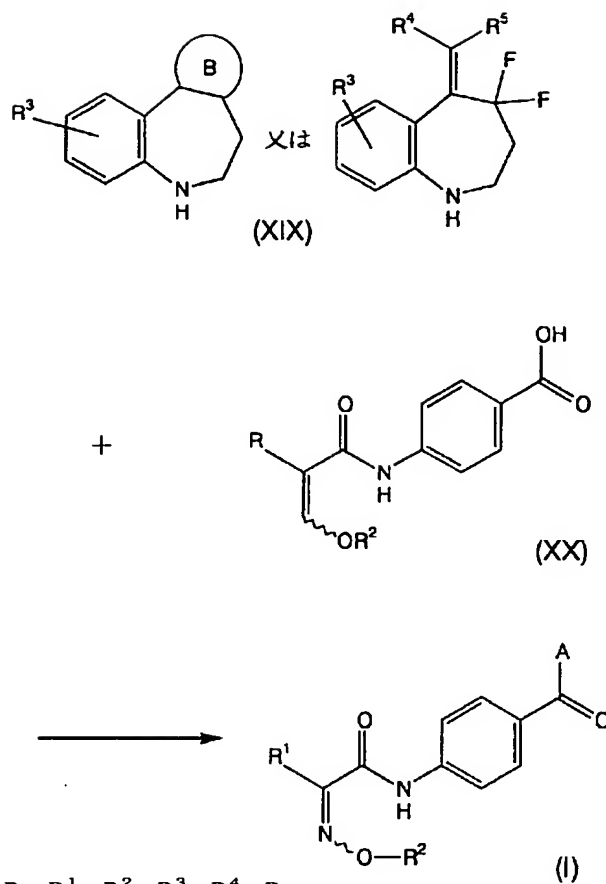
ミノ化することによっても製造することができる。

【0082】イミノ化は、アミド化に用いたのと同様な反応に不活性な有機溶媒中、冷却下で行うとともに、化合物（XVII）を大過剰とすることが有利である。

【0083】（第三製法）

【0084】

【化23】



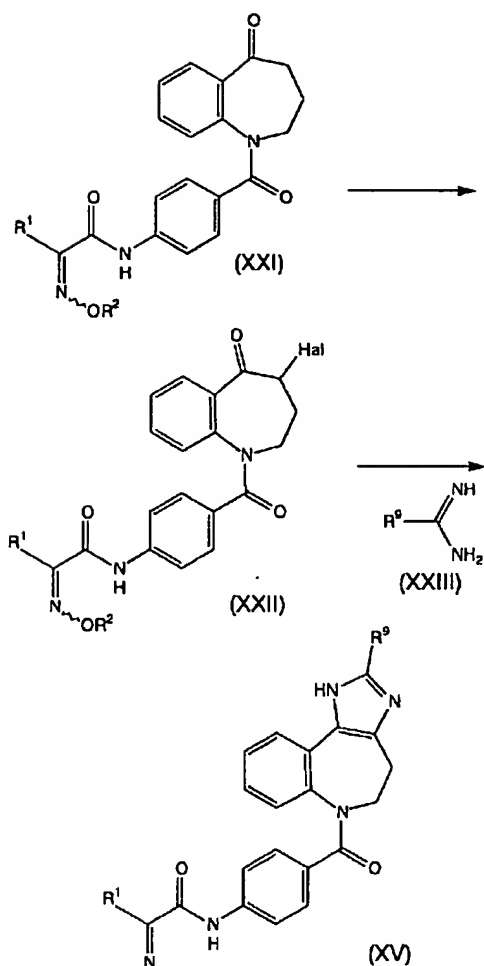
【0085】（式中、A、B、R¹、R²、R³、R⁴、R⁵は前記の意味を有する。）

【0086】又、本発明化合物（I）は、一般式（XI）で示される置換アミン又はその塩と、一般式（XX）で示されるカルボン酸又はその反応性誘導体とを製法1と同様にアミド化し、保護基を有するときは保護基を除去することによっても製造することができる。

【0087】（第四製法）

【0088】

【化24】



【0089】(式中、 R^1 、 R^2 、 R^9 は前記の意味を有する。又、Halはハロゲン原子を意味する。)

【0090】本発明化合物のうち、Aが一般式(I)で示される基であり、さらに、B環がイミダゾール環である化合物(XV)は、化合物(XXI)をハロゲン化して得たハロケトン(XXII)を、式(XXIII)で示されるアミジン類と反応させることにより製造することができる。

【0091】ハロゲン化の工程で用いられるハロゲン化剤としては、飽和環状ケトンのハロゲン化に用いられるハロゲン化剤が使用されるが、臭化銅(II)、塩化銅(II)等のハロゲン化銅(II)等の金属試薬、ジオキサソプロミド、フェニルトリメチルアンモニウムトリプロミド、ビリジニウムヒドロプロミド、ピロリドンヒドロトリプロミド等のビリジン、 α -ピロリドン、4級アンモニウム、ジオキサソ等の過臭過物等が好適に用いられ、又、塩素、臭素等のハロゲン単体や塩化水素、臭化水素酸等のハロゲン化水素酸を用いることもできる。

【0092】金属試薬や過臭化物を用いる反応は、通常、化合物(XXI)とこのハロゲン化剤とをジクロロ

メタン、クロロホルム、四塩化炭素等のハロゲン化炭化水素系溶媒、エーテル、テトラヒドロフラン、ジオキサソ等のエーテル系溶媒、メチルアルコール、エチルアルコール等のアルコール系溶媒、ベンゼン、トルエン、キシレン等の芳香族炭化水素系溶媒、酢酸、酢酸エチル等の反応に不活性な有機溶媒又は水又はこれらの混合溶媒中、必要により少量のハロゲン化水素等触媒の存在下で、室温乃至加熱下を実施するのが有利である。

【0093】又、ハロゲン化剤としてハロゲン単体を用い、ジクロロメタン、クロロホルム、四塩化炭素等のハロゲン化炭化水素、エチレングリコール若しくは酢酸等の反応に不活性な溶媒中において反応を行ったり、ハロゲン化剤としてハロゲン化水素を用い、その酸性溶液中若しくは水酸化ナトリウム水溶液等の塩基性溶液中で反応を行うことによりハロゲン化を行うこともできる。なお、この場合の反応温度は、 -30°C 乃至使用する溶媒の還流温度とすることが好ましい。

【0094】環化工程においては、対応するアミジンが酸との間で塩を形成している場合がある。又、反応を促進するために、水酸化ナトリウム、水酸化カリウム、炭酸ナトリウム、炭酸カリウム、炭酸水素ナトリウム、炭酸水素カリウム等の無機塩基若しくは弱酸と強塩基との塩、又はビリジン、ジイソプロピルエチルアミン、1,5-ジアザビシクロ[4.3.0]ノン-5-エン等の有機塩基の存在下に行うことがある。反応に用いる溶媒としては、メチルアルコール、エチルアルコール、イソプロピルアルコール等のアルコール系溶媒、エーテル、テトラヒドロフラン、ジオキサソ等のエーテル系溶媒、アセトニトリル、ジメチルホルムアミド、ジメチルスルホキシド等の反応に不活性な溶媒が好ましく、反応温度は、室温乃至溶媒の還流温度において行うのが好ましい。又、反応は、場合によっては加圧下に行われる。

【0095】なお、この反応においてはオキサゾール類が生成することがあるが、アンモニア気流中、炭酸アンモニウム、酢酸アンモニウム、ホルムアミド類添加等の条件下に反応を行うとイミダゾール類を主生成物として与えることができる。

【0096】本発明化合物(I)は、上記製法その他、種々の公知の反応を用いて製造することもできる。例えば、公知の置換基の変換反応を用いて適宜所望の置換基を導入することができる。又、ベンゾアゼピン環における含窒素芳香族5員環の縮合あるいは置換基の導入については、国際公開WO 95/03305及び同WO 95/06035に記載された方法を用いることもできる。N-オキシド化合物は対応する3級アミンを有機過酸や過酸化水素で処理する等の常法の酸化を適用することにより製造できる。

【0097】上記各製法により得られた反応生成物は、遊離化合物、その塩あるいは水和物など各種の溶媒和物として単離され、精製される。塩は通常の造塩反応に付

すことにより製造することができる。単離、精製は、抽出、濃縮、留去、結晶化、濾過、再結晶、各種クロマトグラフィー等通常の化学操作を適用して行われる。

【0098】なお、本発明化合物には前記のごとく、ラセミ体、光学活性体、ジアステレオマー等の異性体が単独であるいは混合物として存在する場合がある。ラセミ化合物は適当な原料化合物を用いることにより、あるいは一般的なラセミ分割法（例えば、一般的な光学活性酸（酒石酸等）とのジアステレオマー塩に導き光学分割する方法。）により立体化学的に純粋な異性体導くことができる。又、ジアステレオマーの混合物は常法、例えば分別結晶化又はクロマトグラフィー等により分離できる。

【0099】

【発明の効果】本発明化合物は、AVPのV₂受容体及びオキシトシン受容体に対し、AVPのV₁受容体に選択的に拮抗し、例えば、血管拡張作用、血圧降下作用、心機能亢進作用、心筋細胞肥大抑制作用、血管平滑筋増殖／肥大抑制作用、メサングウム細胞増殖／肥大抑制作用、メサングウム細胞収縮抑制作用、血小板凝集抑制作用、血管透過性亢進因子（VPF）／血管新生因子（VEGF）産生抑制作用、エンドセリン産生抑制作用、肝糖新生抑制作用等を有する。

【0100】又、本発明化合物のAVPに対する作用はV₁受容体選択的であるため、V₂受容体拮抗に基づく水利尿作用、あるいはオキシトシン受容体拮抗に基づく子宮収縮等の作用を伴うことなく、AVPのV₁受容体が関与する諸疾患の処置に用いることができ、例えば、血管拡張剤、降圧剤、抗心不全剤、抗腎不全剤、血小板凝集抑制剤等として有用であり、高血圧、心不全、腎疾患、脳血管障害、糖尿病、糖尿病性腎症、糖尿病性網膜症、各種虚血性疾患、循環不全、動脈硬化、胃潰瘍、悪心、嘔吐、失神、悪性腫瘍、癌、腎機能障害等の予防および治療に有効である。特に、初期の糖尿病性腎症の予防及び治療に有用である。又、本発明化合物は、経口吸収性に優れ、しかも、生体内で代謝を受けにくく持続性が良好である。

【0101】以下に本発明化合物の有する薬理作用について実験例を掲記して説明する。

(1) V₁受容体に対する親和性

(i) V₁レセプターバインディングアッセイ (V₁ receptor binding assay)
ナカムラらの方法 (J. Biol. Chem., 258, 9283 (1983)) に準じて調製したラット肝臓膜標本を用いて [³H]-Arg-バソプレッシン (vasopressin) (2 nM, 比活性 = 75.8 Ci/mmol) と膜標本 70 μg 及び試験薬 (10⁻⁸ ~ 10⁻⁴ M) を 5 mM 塩化マグネシウム、1 mM エチレンジアミン四酢酸 (EDTA) 及び 0.1 % ウシ血清アルブミン (BSA) を含む 100 mM トリス-塩酸緩衝液 (pH = 8.0) の総量 25

0 μl 中で 30 分間、30 °C でインキュベーションした。その後、セルハーベスターを用いてインキュベーション液を吸引し、ガラスフィルター (GF/B) に通すことによって、遊離リガンドと余分の緩衝液を取り除いて、ガラスフィルターにレセプターと結合した標識リガンドをトラップした。このガラスフィルターを取り出し、十分乾燥させた後、液体シンチレーションカクテルと混合し、液体シンチレーションカウンターにて膜と結合した [³H]-バソプレッシン量を測定し、阻害率を次式により算出した。

【0102】

$$\text{阻害率 (\%)} = 100 - \frac{C_1 - B_1}{C_0 - B_1} \times 100$$

C₁ : 既知量の供試薬剤と [³H]-バソプレッシンの共存下での [³H]-バソプレッシンの膜に対する結合量

C₀ : 供試薬剤を除いた時の [³H]-バソプレッシンの膜に対する結合量

B₁ : 過剰のバソプレッシン (10⁻⁶ M) 存在下での [³H]-バソプレッシンの膜に対する結合量

【0103】上記で算出された阻害率が 50 % となる供試薬剤の濃度から IC₅₀ 値を求め、これから非放射性リガンドの結合の親和性、すなわち解離定数 (K_i) を次式より算出した。

$$K_i = \frac{IC_{50}}{[L]}$$

[L] : 放射性リガンドの濃度 / KD

KD : スキャッチャード・プロットより求めた解離定数

上記で算出された K_i の負対数をとって pK_i 値とした。

【0104】(ii) V₂レセプターバインディングアッセイ (V₂ receptor binding assay)

キャンベルらの方法 (J. Biol. Chem., 247, 6167 (1972)) に準じて調製したウサギ腎臓随質膜標本を用いて

[³H]-Arg-バソプレッシン (2 nM, 比活性 = 75.8 Ci/mmol) と膜標本 100 μg 及び試験薬 (10⁻⁸ ~ 10⁻⁴ M) を、前記した V₁レセプターバインディングアッセイと同様な方法でアッセイを行い、同様に pK_i 値を求めた。この結果、本発明化合物は、AVP の V₁ 受容体に選択的に親和性を示した。

【0105】(2) 無麻酔ラットにおける V₁拮抗作用 (経口投与)

実験開始 2 ~ 3 日前に予め左頸動脈に血圧測定用カニューレを、左頸静脈に AVP 投与用カニューレを挿入しておいた Wistar 系雄性ラット (体重 300 ~ 320 g) を用いて V₁拮抗作用を検討した。血圧は動脈カニューレより圧力トランスデューサーを介して無麻酔下で測定した。被験化合物を 0.5 % メチルセルロース溶液

に懸濁し、1あるいは10mg/kgの用量で経口投与した。

【0106】被験化合物投与前のAVP30mU/kg静脈内投与による拡張期血圧の上昇を100%とし、被験化合物投与30分後から8時間後まで、定期的にAVP30mU/kg静脈内投与による昇圧を測定し、被験化合物による昇圧の抑制率を求め被験化合物のV₁拮抗作用とした。この結果、本発明化合物は、強力かつ持続的なV₁拮抗作用を示した。

【0107】一般式(I)で示される化合物や製薬学的に許容されるその塩または水和物等の1種又は2種以上を有効成分として含有する医薬組成物は、通常用いられている製剤用の担体や賦形剤、その他の添加剤を用いて、錠剤、散剤、細粒剤、顆粒剤、カプセル剤、丸剤、液剤、注射剤、坐剤、軟膏、貼付剤等に調製され、経口的又は非経口的に投与される。

【0108】本発明化合物のヒトに対する臨床投与量は適用される患者の症状、年齢、性別、体重等を考慮して個々の場合に応じて適宜決定されるが、通常成人1日当たり経口で0.1~500mgであり、これを1回あるいは数回に分けて投与する。投与量は種々の条件で変動するので、上記投与量範囲より少ない量で十分な場合もある。

【0109】本発明による経口投与のための固体組成物としては、錠剤、散剤、顆粒剤等が用いられる。このような固体組成物においては、一つまたはそれ以上の活性物質が、少なくとも一つの不活性な希釈剤、例えば乳糖、マンニトール、ブドウ糖、ヒドロキシプロピルセルロース、微結晶セルロース、デンプン、ポリビニルピロリドン、メタケイ酸アルミン酸マグネシウム等と混合される。

【0110】組成物は、常法に従って、不活性な希釈剤以外の添加剤、例えばステアリン酸マグネシウムのような潤滑剤や繊維素グリコール酸カルシウムのような崩壊剤、ラクトースのような安定化剤、グルタミン酸またはアスパラギン酸のような可溶化乃至は溶解補助剤を含有していてもよい。錠剤または丸剤は必要によりショ糖、ゼラチン、ヒドロキシプロピルセルロース、ヒドロキシプロピルメチルセルロースフタレートなどの胃溶性若しくは腸溶性物質のフィルムで被膜してもよい。

【0111】経口投与のための液体組成物は、薬剂的に許容される乳濁剤、溶液剤、懸濁剤、シロップ剤、エリキシル剤等を含み、一般的に用いられる不活性な希釈剤、例えば精製水、エチルアルコールを含む。この組成物は不活性な希釈剤以外に可溶化乃至溶解補助剤、湿潤剤、懸濁剤のような補助剤、甘味剤、風味剤、芳香剤、防腐剤を含有していてもよい。

【0112】非経口投与のための注射剤としては、無菌の水溶性又は非水溶性の、溶液剤、懸濁剤、及び乳濁剤を包含する。水溶性の溶液剤、懸濁剤の希釈剤としては、例え

ば注射剤用蒸留水及び生理食塩水が含まれる。非水溶性の溶液剤、懸濁剤としては、例えばプロピレングリコール、ポリエチレングリコール、オリーブ油のような植物油、エチルアルコールのようなアルコール類、ポリソルベート80(商品名)の様な界面活性剤等がある。このような組成物は、さらに等張化剤、防腐剤、湿潤剤、乳化剤、分散剤、安定化剤(例えば、ラクトース)、可溶化乃至溶解補助剤(例えば、グルタミン酸、アスパラギン酸)のような添加剤を含んでもよい。これらは例えばバクテリア保留フィルターを通す濾過、殺菌剤の配合、又は照射によって無菌化される。これらはまた無菌の固体組成物を製造し、使用前に無菌水または無菌の注射用溶媒に溶解して使用することもできる。

【0113】

【実施例】以下、実施例を掲記し、本発明を更に詳細に説明する。なお、本発明が実施例の化合物のみに限定されないことはいうまでもない。さらに、本発明で使用される原料が新規な場合は参考例として説明する。

【0114】(参考例1)メチル (Z)-[1-(4-アミノベンゾイル)-4,4-ジフルオロ-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン]アセテート2.0g、2-ケト酪酸1.1g及び、ピリジン2.17mlのアセトニトリル溶液に氷冷攪拌下、1-エチル-3-(3-ジメチルアミノプロピル)カルボジミド塩酸塩2.06gを加えた後に室温に戻し、4日間反応を行った。反応液を減圧下に濃縮し、得られた残渣をクロロホルムに溶解後、飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液及び、飽和食塩水にて洗浄後、無水硫酸マグネシウムにて乾燥した。溶媒を留去して得られた残渣を、シリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチル:ヘキサン=1:2で溶出)にて精製し、1.90gのメチル (Z)-[4,4-ジフルオロ-1-[4-[(2-オキソブタノイル)アミノ]ベンゾイル]-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン]アセテートを得た。

【0115】質量分析値 FAB:457(M⁺+1)核磁気共鳴スペクトル(DMSO-d₆, TMS内部標準)

δ(ppm):0.99(3H, t), 2.45(2H, m), 2.89(2H, q), 3.13(1H, brs), 3.75(3H, s), 4.86(1H, brs), 6.7-7.7(計9H, m), 10.50(1H, s)。

【0116】(実施例1)2-メトキシイミノプロピオン酸147mgを3mlのジクロロメタンに溶解し、氷冷攪拌下に塩化オキザリル0.17ml及び触媒量のN,N-ジメチルホルムアミドを加え、徐々に室温に戻した。発泡終了後に反応液を減圧下に濃縮し、ジクロロメタンにて3回共沸を施した。得られた残渣をアセトニトリル1mlに溶解し、これを、6-(4-アミノベン

ゾイル) -2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン200mg及びピリジン0.15mlのアセトニトリル溶液に攪拌下に滴下した。滴下終了後に30分間加熱還流を行った後に0.1mlのメチルアルコールを加え、さらに15分間加熱還流した。反応液を氷令して析出した結晶を

元素分析値	(C ₂₃ H ₂₃ N ₅ O ₃ ·HCl·0.4H ₂ Oとして)			
	C (%)	H (%)	N (%)	Cl (%)
理論値	59.91	5.42	15.19	7.69
実験値	59.89	5.41	15.36	7.90

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO-d₆, TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 1.94 (3H, s), 2.68 (3H, s), 3.99 (3H, s), 4.99 (1H, m), 6.8-7.6 (計7H), 8.09 (1H, d), 9.99 (1H, s)。

【0118】(実施例2) 2-エトキシイミノプロピオン酸262mgを5.3mlのジクロロメタンに溶解し、氷冷攪拌下に塩化オキザリル0.27ml及び触媒量のN, N-ジメチルホルムアミドを加え、徐々に室温に戻した。発泡終了後に反応液を減圧下に濃縮し、ジクロロメタンにて3回共沸を施した。得られた残渣をアセトニトリル1.3mlに溶解し、これを、6-(4-アミノベンゾイル)-2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テ

元素分析値	(C ₂₄ H ₂₅ N ₅ O ₃ ·0.1H ₂ Oとして)			
	C (%)	H (%)	N (%)	
理論値	66.53	5.86	16.16	
実験値	66.31	5.91	16.13	

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO-d₆, TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 1.27 (3H, t), 1.92 (1H, s), 2.33 (3H, s), 3.99 (3H, s), 4.24 (2H, q), 4.94 (1H, m), 6.6-7.3 (計7H), 8.13 (1H, d), 9.88 (1H, s)。

【0120】(実施例3) 6-(4-アミノベンゾイル)-2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン1.0g、2-ケト酪酸0.64g及びピリジン1.02mlのアセトニトリル懸濁液に氷冷攪拌下、1-エチル-3-(3-ジメチルアミノプロピル)カルボジイミド塩酸塩1.2gを加えた後に室温に戻し、1晩反応を行った。析出した結晶を濾取し、1.38gの4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル)カルボニル]-2-オキソブチロアニリド塩酸塩を得た。本化合物300mgを6mlのエチルアルコールに懸濁し、O-メチルヒドロキシルアミン塩酸塩93mgを室温下に加え、20時間反応を行った。溶媒を留去後得られた残渣をクロロホルムに溶解後、飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液に

濾取し、アセトニトリルにて洗浄した後に減圧下に乾燥を施し、264mgの2-メトキシイミノ-4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル)カルボニル]プロピオンアニリド塩酸塩を得た。

【0117】融点 >250℃

ラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン200mg及びピリジン0.15mlのアセトニトリル溶液に攪拌下に滴下した。滴下終了後に30分間加熱還流を行った後に0.1mlのメチルアルコールを加え、さらに15分間加熱還流した。反応液を減圧下に濃縮し、得られた残渣をクロロホルムに溶解後、飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液にて洗浄後、無水硫酸マグネシウムにて乾燥した。溶媒を留去後得られた残渣にメチルアルコールを加え、析出した結晶を濾取して、250mgの2-エトキシイミノ-4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル)カルボニル]プロピオンアニリドを得た。

【0119】融点 >250℃

て洗浄後、無水硫酸マグネシウムにて乾燥した。溶媒を留去後得られた残渣を6mlのエチルアルコールに溶解し、4N塩酸-酢酸エチル0.37mlを加え結晶化を行い、144mgの2-メトキシイミノ-4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル)カルボニル]ブチロアニリド塩酸塩を得た。

【0121】融点 >200℃

質量分析値 FAB: 432 (M⁺+1)

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO-d₆, TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 0.98 (3H, t), 2.46 (2H, q), 2.68 (3H, s), 3.98 (3H, s), 5.02 (1H, m), 6.8-7.7 (計7H), 8.06 (1H, d), 10.02 (1H, s)。

【0122】(実施例4) 実施例3で得た4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル)カルボニル]-2-オキソブチロアニリド塩酸塩300mgを6mlのエチルアルコールに懸濁し、ヒドロキシルアミン塩酸塩55mgを室温下に加えた後に1時間加熱環

流を行った。還流中に結晶が析出したので反応液を室温に戻し、これを濾取し、エチルアルコールで洗浄した後、減圧乾燥を行い、279mgの2-ヒドロキシミノ-4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒド

元素分析値 ($C_{23}H_{23}N_5O_3 \cdot HCl \cdot C_2H_6O$ として)

	C (%)	H (%)	N (%)	Cl (%)
理論値	66.06	6.05	14.01	7.09
実験値	66.12	6.24	13.86	7.11

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO-d₆、TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 0.98 (3H, t), 1.06 (3H, t : エチルアルコール由来), 2.47 (2H, q), 2.69 (3H, s), 3.44 (2H, q : エチルアルコール由来), 5.0 (1H, m), 6.7-7.0 (計3H), 7.11 (1H, t), 7.35 (1H, t), 7.53 (2H, d), 8.12 (1H, d), 9.89 (1H, s), 11.85 (1H, s)。

【0124】(実施例5) 実施例3で得た4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ

元素分析値 ($C_{25}H_{27}N_5O_3 \cdot HCl \cdot 0.75H_2O$ として)

	C (%)	H (%)	N (%)	Cl (%)
理論値	60.60	6.00	14.13	7.16
実験値	60.58	5.82	14.07	7.39

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO-d₆、TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 0.99 (3H, t), 1.28 (3H, t), 2.65 (3H, s), 4.24 (2H, q), 5.0 (1H, m), 6.7-7.2 (計4H), 7.37 (1H, t), 7.52 (2H, d), 7.91 (1H, d), 9.94 (1H, s), 14.3 (2H, br)。

【0126】(実施例6) 2-tert-ブトキシイミノプロ

元素分析値 ($C_{26}H_{29}N_5O_3 \cdot 0.5H_2O$ として)

	C (%)	H (%)	N (%)
理論値	66.65	6.45	14.95
実験値	66.82	6.24	14.90

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (CDCl₃、TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 1.34 (9H, s), 2.03 (3H, s), 2.46 (3H, s), 3.05 (1H, t), 3.40 (1H, m), 5.13 (1H, m), 6.66 (1H, d), 6.86 (1H, t), 7.11 (2H, d), 7.34 (1H, d), 8.24 (1H, br), 8.55 (1H, br), 9.77 (1H, br)。

【0128】(実施例7) 2-(2-メトキシエトキシイミノ)プロピオン酸385mgと6-(4-アミノベンゾイル)-2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン800mgから、実施例2と同様の操作を行い、741mgの

ロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル) カルボニル] プチロアニリド塩酸塩を得た。

【0123】融点 >250℃

【4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル) カルボニル] -2-オキシプチロアニリド300mgを6mlのエチルアルコールに懸濁し、O-エチルヒドロキシルアミン塩酸塩100mgを室温下に加えた後に30分間加熱還流を行った。溶媒を留去して得られた残渣を2-プロパノールから再結晶を行い、236mgの2-エトキシイミノ-4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル) カルボニル] プチロアニリド塩酸塩を得た。

【0125】

ピオン酸370mgと6-(4-アミノベンゾイル)-2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン615mgから、実施例2と同様の操作を行い、435mgの2-(tert-ブトキシイミノ)-4-[1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル) カルボニル] プロピオンアニリドを得た。

【0127】融点 >280℃

2-(2-メトキシエトキシイミノ)-4-[1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル) カルボニル] プロピオンアニリドを得た。本化合物500mgをエチルアルコールに溶解後、0.41mlの4N塩酸-酢酸エチル溶液を加えた後に析出した結晶を濾取して、370mgの2-(2-メトキシエトキシイミノ)-4-[1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル) カルボニル] プロピオンアニリド塩酸塩を得た。

【0129】融点 178~181℃ (融解)

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO-d₆、TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 1.95 (3H, s), 2.68 (3H, s), 3.27 (3H, s), 3.62 (2H, t), 4.32 (2H, t), 4.99 (1H, m), 6.8-7.0 (計3H), 7.11 (1H, t), 7.35 (1H, t), 7.52 (2H), 8.06 (1H, d), 9.95 (1H, s), 14.32 (2H, br)。

【0130】(実施例8) 6-(4-アミノベンゾイル)-2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン1.0g、2-ケト酪酸0.73g及びピリジン1.27mlのアセトニトリル溶液に氷冷攪拌下、1-エチル-3-(3-ジメチルアミノプロピル) カルボジイミド塩酸塩1.2gを加えた後に室温に戻し、1晩反応を行った。反応液を減圧下に濃縮し、得られた残渣をクロロホルムに溶解後、飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液にて洗浄後、無水硫酸マグネシウムにて乾燥した。溶媒を留去後得られた残渣をアセトニトリルから沈殿化を行い、900mgの4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル) カルボニル]-2-オキソバレロアニリドを得た。本化合物400mgを8mlのエチルアルコールに溶解し、ヒドロキシルアミン塩酸塩120mgを室温下に加え、3時間反応を行った後に4時間加熱還流した。溶媒を留去後得られた残渣をメチルアルコールから結晶化を行い、260mgの2-ヒドロキシイミノ-4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダ

元素分析値 $(C_{25}H_{27}N_5O_3 \cdot HCl \cdot 0.25H_2O)$ として)

	C (%)	H (%)	N (%)	Cl (%)
理論値	61.72	5.90	14.40	7.29
実験値	61.67	5.96	14.24	7.30

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO- d_6 , TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 0.86 (3H, t), 2.44 (2H, m), 2.45 (1H, t), 2.69 (3H, s), 3.97 (3H, s), 4.99 (1H, m), 6.8-7.7 (計7H), 8.10 (1H, d), 10.02 (1H, s), 14.7 (2H, br)。

【0134】(実施例10) 6-(4-アミノベンゾイル)-2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン0.5g、2-ケトバリン0.27gから実施例3と同様の操作を行い、250mgの3-メチル-4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル) カルボニル]-2-オキソプロチロアニリドを得た。本化合物220mgと130mgのO-メチルヒドロキシルアミン塩酸塩から実施例3の実施例と同様にして、114mgの2-メトキシイミノ-3-メチル-4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d]

ゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル) カルボニル] バレロアニリド塩酸塩を得た。

【0131】融点 >220℃

質量分析値 FAB: 432 ($M^+ + 1$)

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO- d_6 , TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 0.87 (3H, t), 1.46 (2H, m), 2.51 (3H, s), 3.32 (3H, s), 4.95 (1H, m), 6.8-7.7 (計7H), 8.11 (1H, d), 9.85 (1H, s)。

【0132】(実施例9) 実施例8で得た4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル) カルボニル]-2-オキソバレロアニリド400mgを8mlのエチルアルコールに溶解し、O-メチルヒドロキシルアミン塩酸塩120mgを室温下に加え、3時間反応を行った後に5時間加熱還流した。溶媒を留去後得られた残渣を酢酸エチルに溶解後、飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液にて洗浄後、無水硫酸マグネシウムにて乾燥した。溶媒を留去後得られた残渣を8.6mlのエチルアルコールに溶解し、4N塩酸-酢酸エチル0.36mlを加え溶媒を留去した。これをメチルアルコール-酢酸エチルから再結晶を行い、360mgの2-メトキシイミノ-4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル) カルボニル] バレロアニリド塩酸塩を得た。

【0133】融点 >220℃

[1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル) カルボニル] プロチロアニリド塩酸塩を得た。

【0135】融点 209~211℃ (融解)

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO- d_6 , TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 1.12 (6H, d), 2.67 (3H, s), 2.68 (3H, s), 3.92 (3H, s), 5.02 (1H, m), 6.8-7.7 (計7H), 8.00 (1H, d), 10.18 (1H, s), 14.5 (2H, br)。

【0136】(実施例11) 3-メトキシ-2-メトキシイミノプロピオン酸693mgと6-(4-アミノベンゾイル)-2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン1.0gから実施例1と同様の反応操作を行い、エチルアルコールから再結晶を行い、875mgの3-メトキシ-2-メトキシイミノ-4'-[(2-メチル-1, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロイミダゾ [4, 5-d] [1] ベンズアゼピン-6-イル) カルボニル] プロピオンアニ

リド塩酸塩を得た。

【0137】融点 216~219℃ (融解)

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO-d₆、TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 2.69 (3H, s), 3.97 (3H, s), 4.27 (2H, s), 4.99 (1H, m), 6.7-7.6 (計7H), 8.16 (1H, d), 10.32 (1H, s), 14.8 (2H, br)。

【0138】(実施例12) 2-メトキシミノプロピオン酸1.87gを35mlのジクロロメタンに溶解し、氷冷撹拌下に塩化オキサリル1.87ml及び触媒量のN,N-ジメチルホルムアミドを加え、徐々に室温に戻した。発泡終了後に反応液を減圧下に濃縮し、ジクロロメタンにて3回共沸を施した。得られた残渣をジクロロメタン30mlに溶解し、これを、(Z)-1-(4-アミノ)ベンゾイル-4,4-ジフルオロ-5-メトキシカルボニルメチレン-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン4g及びトリエチルアミン4.47mlのジクロロメタン溶液に氷冷撹拌下に滴下した。滴下終了後徐々に室温に戻し、そのまま11時間撹拌した。反応液を飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液にあげ、クロロホルムで抽出後、飽和食塩水にて洗浄後、無水硫酸マグネシウムにて乾燥した。溶媒を留去して得られた残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチル:ヘキサン=1:2で溶出)にて分離精製し、エチルエーテルを加えて析出した結晶を濾取し、減圧下に乾燥を施し、3.95gのメチル (Z)-[4,4-ジフルオロ-1-[4-[(2-メトキシミノプロパノイル)アミノ]ベンゾイル]-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン]アセテートを得た。

【0139】融点 191-193℃

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO-d₆、TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 1.94 (3H, s), 2.4-2.5 (2H, m), 2.9-3.3 (1H, m), 3.75 (3H, s), 3.99 (3H, s), 4.86 (1H, brs), 6.73 (1H, s), 7.0-7.6 (計8H, m), 9.98 (1H, s)。

【0140】(実施例13) 実施例12で得た (Z)-[4,4-ジフルオロ-1-[4-[(2-メトキシミノプロパノイル)アミノ]ベンゾイル]-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン]アセテート3.9gを80mlのメチルアルコールに溶解し、室温撹拌下に1N水酸化ナトリウム水溶液25mlを加え、30分間加熱還流した後氷冷し、1N塩酸水溶液を25ml加えた。メチルアルコールを留去して析出した結晶を濾取し、水、及びエチルエーテルにて洗浄した後に減圧下に乾燥を施し、3.45

gの (Z)-[4,4-ジフルオロ-1-[4-[(2-メトキシミノプロパノイル)アミノ]ベンゾイル]-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン]酢酸を得た。

【0141】融点 221-223℃

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO-d₆、TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 1.94 (3H, s), 2.46 (2H, brs), 3.11 (1H, brs), 3.99 (3H, s), 4.86 (1H, brs), 6.63 (1H, s), 7.00-7.40 (計8H, m), 9.98 (1H, s), 13.18 (1H, s)。

【0142】(実施例14) 実施例13で得た (Z)-[4,4-ジフルオロ-1-[4-[(2-メトキシミノプロパノイル)アミノ]ベンゾイル]-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン]酢酸300mgを10mlのテトラヒドロフランに溶解し、シクロプロピルアミン0.054ml、1-エチル-3-(3-ジメチルアミノプロピル)カルボジイミド塩酸塩151mg、1-ヒドロキシベンゾトリアゾール106mg、及びトリエチルアミン0.22mlを加え、室温にて12時間撹拌した。反応液を濃縮して得られた残渣をクロロホルムに溶解し、飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液、及び飽和食塩水にて洗浄し、無水硫酸マグネシウムにて乾燥した。溶媒を留去して得られた残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(クロロホルム:メチルアルコール=100:2で溶出)にて分離精製し、エチルエーテルを加えて析出した結晶を濾取し、減圧下に乾燥を施し、280mgの (Z)-2-メトキシミノ-4'-[[5-(N-シクロプロピルカルバモイル)メチレン-4,4-ジフルオロ-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-1-イル)カルボニル]プロピオンアニリドを得た。

【0143】融点 223-225℃

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (CDCl₃、TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 0.62 (2H, m), 0.84 (2H, m), 2.02 (3H, s), 2.20-2.75 (2H, brm), 2.82 (1H, m), 3.30 (1H, brs), 4.01 (3H, s), 4.86 (1H, brs), 6.29 (1H, s), 6.39 (1H, s), 6.66 (1H, d), 7.05-7.45 (計8H, m), 8.54 (1H, s)。

【0144】(実施例15) 実施例13で得た (Z)-[4,4-ジフルオロ-1-[4-[(2-メトキシミノプロパノイル)アミノ]ベンゾイル]-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン]酢酸290mg及び、モルホリン0.06mlを用いて、実施例14と同様の反応操作を行い、エチルアルコールから再結晶を行って、200mgの2-メトキシミノ-4'-[(Z)-[4,4-ジフルオ

ロー５－（モルホリノ）カルボニルメチレン－２，３，４，５－テトラヒドロ－１Ｈ－１－ベンズアゼピン－１－イル）カルボニル）プロピオンアニリドを得た。

【０１４５】融点 ２５６－２５８℃

核磁気共鳴スペクトル（ CDCl_3 、TMS内部標準）
 δ （ppm）：２．０４（３Ｈ，s），２．５３（２Ｈ，brs），３．２７（１Ｈ，brs），３．５５－３．８３（計８Ｈ，m），４．０２（３Ｈ，s），５．０４（１Ｈ，brs），６．３０（１Ｈ，s），６．７０（１Ｈ，d），７．０－７．４５（計８Ｈ，m），８．５８（１Ｈ，s）。

【０１４６】（実施例１６）実施例１３で得た（Ｚ）－〔４，４－ジフルオロ－１－〔４－〔（２－メトキシミノプロパノイル）アミノ〕ベンゾイル〕－２，３，４，５－テトラヒドロ－１Ｈ－１－ベンズアゼピン－５－イリデン〕酢酸２５０ｍｇ及び、ピペリジン０．０６５ｍｌを用いて、実施例１４と同様の実験操作を行い、２６１ｍｇの（Ｚ）－〔（４，４－ジフルオロ－５－ピペリジノカルボニルメチレン－２，３，４，５－テトラヒドロ－１Ｈ－１－ベンズアゼピン－６－イル）カルボニル〕プロピオンアニリドを得た。

【０１４７】融点 ２３５－２３７℃

核磁気共鳴スペクトル（ $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ 、TMS内部標準）

δ （ppm）：１．４－１．７（計６Ｈ，m），１．９４（３Ｈ，s），２．３－２．５（計２Ｈ，brm），３．０９（１Ｈ，brs），３．４８（計４Ｈ，m），３．９９（３Ｈ，s），４．８４（１Ｈ，brs），６．７－７．６（計９Ｈ，m），９．９８（１Ｈ，s）。

【０１４８】（実施例１７）実施例１３で得た（Ｚ）－〔４，４－ジフルオロ－１－〔４－〔（２－メトキシ

元素分析値 $(\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{39}\text{N}_5\text{O}_4\text{F}_2 \cdot 0.2\text{H}_2\text{O})$ として

	C (%)	H (%)	N (%)	F (%)
理論値	64.84	6.50	11.46	6.22
実験値	64.85	6.64	11.51	6.40

核磁気共鳴スペクトル（ $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ 、TMS内部標準）

δ （ppm）：１．２－１．６（計８Ｈ，m），１．６５－１．８５（２Ｈ，m），１．９４（３Ｈ，s），２．３－２．７（計８Ｈ，m），３．０９（１Ｈ，m），３．９３（１Ｈ，d），３．９９（３Ｈ，s），４．４０（１Ｈ，d），４．８５（１Ｈ，brs），６．７－７．６（計９Ｈ，m），９．９９（１Ｈ，s）。

【０１５２】（実施例１９）実施例１３で得た（Ｚ）－〔４，４－ジフルオロ－１－〔４－〔（２－メトキシミノプロパノイル）アミノ〕ベンゾイル〕－２，３，４，５－テトラヒドロ－１Ｈ－１－ベンズアゼピン－５

ミノプロパノイル）アミノ〕ベンゾイル〕－２，３，４，５－テトラヒドロ－１Ｈ－１－ベンズアゼピン－５－イリデン〕酢酸２５０ｍｇ及び、４－（Ｎ，Ｎ－ジメチルアミノ）ピペリジン８４ｍｇを用いて、実施例１４と同様の実験操作を行い、２６１ｍｇの（Ｚ）－２－メトキシミノ－４’－〔〔４，４－ジフルオロ－５－〔４－（Ｎ，Ｎ－ジメチルアミノ）ピペリジノカルボニル〕メチレン－２，３，４，５－テトラヒドロ－１Ｈ－１－ベンズアゼピン－１－イル〕カルボニル〕プロピオンアニリドを得た。

【０１４９】融点 ２０５－２０７℃

核磁気共鳴スペクトル（ $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ 、TMS内部標準）

δ （ppm）：１．１５－１．５５（計２Ｈ，m），１．７０－１．８５（計２Ｈ，m），１．９４（３Ｈ，s），２．１７（６Ｈ，s），２．３－２．５（計４Ｈ，m），２．７０（１Ｈ，m），３．１２（１Ｈ，m），３．９１（１Ｈ，d），３．９９（３Ｈ，s），４．３３（１Ｈ，d），４．８５（１Ｈ，brs），６．７－７．６（計９Ｈ，m），９．９９（１Ｈ，s）。

【０１５０】（実施例１８）実施例１３で得た（Ｚ）－〔４，４－ジフルオロ－１－〔４－〔（２－メトキシミノプロパノイル）アミノ〕ベンゾイル〕－２，３，４，５－テトラヒドロ－１Ｈ－１－ベンズアゼピン－５－イリデン〕酢酸２５０ｍｇ及び、４－ピペリジノピペリジン１１０ｍｇを用いて、実施例１４と同様の実験操作を行い、２６０ｍｇの（Ｚ）－２－メトキシミノ－４’－〔〔４，４－ジフルオロ－５－〔（４－ピペリジノ）ピペリジノカルボニル〕メチレン－２，３，４，５－テトラヒドロ－１Ｈ－１－ベンズアゼピン－６－イル〕カルボニル〕プロピオンアニリドを得た。

【０１５１】融点 > ２２０℃で分解

－イリデン〕酢酸２５０ｍｇ及び、Ｎ－メチルピペラジン０．０７２ｍｌを用いて、実施例１４と同様の実験操作を行い、２３６ｍｇの（Ｚ）－２－メトキシミノ－４’－〔〔４，４－ジフルオロ－５－〔（４－メチル）ピペラジノカルボニル〕メチレン－２，３，４，５－テトラヒドロ－１Ｈ－１－ベンズアゼピン－１－イル〕カルボニル〕プロピオンアニリドを得た。

【０１５３】融点 ２２２－２２５℃

核磁気共鳴スペクトル（ $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ 、TMS内部標準）

δ （ppm）：１．９４（３Ｈ，s），２．２０（３Ｈ，s），２．２５－２．５５（計６Ｈ，m），３．１０（１Ｈ，brs），３．５０（４Ｈ，m），３．９９

(3H, s), 4.85 (1H, brs), 6.7-7.6 (計9H, m), 9.98 (1H, s)。

【0154】(実施例20) 実施例13で得た(Z)-[4, 4-ジフルオロ-1-[4-[(2-メトキシミノプロパノイル) アミノ] ベンゾイル]-2, 3, 4, 5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン] 酢酸200mgを10mlのテトラヒドロフランに溶解し、氷冷撹拌下に塩化オキザリル0.06ml及び触媒量のN, N-ジメチルホルムアミドを加え、徐々に室温に戻した。発泡終了後に反応液を減圧下に濃縮し、得られた残渣をアセトニトリル10mlに溶解し、これを、4-アミノピリジン123mgのアセトニトリル溶液に氷冷撹拌下に滴下した。滴下終了後徐々に

元素分析値 (C₂₈H₂₅N₅O₄F₂・0.5H₂Oとして)

	C (%)	H (%)	N (%)	F (%)
理論値	61.99	4.83	12.91	7.00
実験値	61.80	4.75	12.72	7.15

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO-d₆, TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 1.94 (3H, s), 2.3-2.8 (2H, m), 3.12 (1H, brs), 3.99 (3H, s), 4.92 (1H, brs), 6.7-7.65 (計11H, m), 8.48 (2H, d), 9.99 (1H, s), 10.74 (1H, s)。

【0156】(実施例21) 実施例13で得た(Z)-[4, 4-ジフルオロ-1-[4-[(2-メトキシミノプロパノイル) アミノ] ベンゾイル]-2, 3, 4, 5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン] 酢酸200mgを10mlのN, N-ジメチルホルムアミドに溶解し、142mgの1, 1'-カルボニルビス-1H-イミダゾールを加え、60℃で20分間撹拌した後に氷冷撹拌下、2-アミノイミダゾール硫酸塩173mg及び、トリエチルアミン0.37mlを加え、70℃にて、27時間撹拌した。反応液を濃縮して得られた残渣に水を加え、クロロホルムで抽出し、飽和食塩水にて洗浄後、無水硫酸マグネシウムにて乾燥した。溶媒を留去して得られた残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー (酢酸エチル:ヘキサン=1:1で溶出) にて分離精製し、得られた油状物をメチルアルコールに溶解し、4N塩酸-酢酸エチル0.1mlにて結晶化を行い、減圧下に乾燥を施し、53mgの(Z)-2-メトキシミノ-4'-[[4, 4-ジフルオロ-5-[N-(1H-イミダゾール-2-イル)] カルバモイルメチレン-2, 3, 4, 5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-1-イル] カルボニル] プロピオンアニリド塩酸塩を得た。

【0157】融点 >240℃で分解

質量分析値 FAB: 523 (M⁺+1)

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO-d₆, TMS内部標準)

に室温に戻し、そのまま1時間撹拌した。反応液を飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液にかけ、クロロホルムで抽出後、飽和食塩水にて洗浄後、無水硫酸マグネシウムにて乾燥した。溶媒を留去して得られた残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー (クロロホルム:メチルアルコール=20:1で溶出) にて分離精製し、エチルエーテルを加えて析出した結晶を濾取し、減圧下に乾燥を施し、202mgの(Z)-2-メトキシミノ-4'-[[4, 4-ジフルオロ-5-[N-(ピリジン-4-イル)] カルバモイルメチレン-2, 3, 4, 5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-1-イル] カルボニル] プロピオンアニリド得た。

【0155】融点 >250℃で分解

δ (ppm) : 1.94 (3H, s), 3.0-3.8 (4H, m), 4.00 (3H, s), 4.87 (1H, brs), 6.8-7.6 (計11H, m), 9.92 (1H, s), 12.7-13.6 (2H, brs)。

【0158】(実施例22) 実施例13で得た(Z)-[4, 4-ジフルオロ-1-[4-[(2-メトキシミノプロパノイル) アミノ] ベンゾイル]-2, 3, 4, 5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン] 酢酸200mg及び、3-アミノメチルピリジン0.053mlを用いて、実施例14と同様の実験操作を行い、酢酸エチルから再結晶を行って170mgの2-メトキシミノ-4'-[(Z)-[4, 4-ジフルオロ-5-[N-(ピリジン-3-イル) メチルカルバモイル] メチレン-2, 3, 4, 5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-1-イル] カルボニル] プロピオンアニリドを得た。

【0159】融点 236-239℃

核磁気共鳴スペクトル (DMSO-d₆, TMS内部標準)

δ (ppm) : 1.94 (3H, s), 2.38 (1H, brs), 2.65 (1H, brs), 3.08 (1H, brs), 3.99 (3H, s), 4.40 (2H, d), 4.88 (1H, brs), 6.58 (1H, s), 6.75 (1H, d), 7.0-7.75 (計9H, m), 8.47 (1H, d), 8.55 (1H, s), 8.90 (1H, t), 9.96 (1H, s)。

【0160】(実施例23) 実施例13で得た(Z)-[4, 4-ジフルオロ-1-[4-[(2-メトキシミノプロパノイル) アミノ] ベンゾイル]-2, 3, 4, 5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン] 酢酸200mg及び、3-アミノメチルピ

リジン0.054mlを用いて、実施例14と同様の実験操作を行い、トルエンから再結晶を行って184mgの2-メトキシイミノ-4'-[(Z)-[4,4-ジフルオロ-5-[N-(ピリジン-2-イル)メチルカルバモイル]メチレン-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-1-イル]カルボニル]プロピオンアニリドを得た。

【0161】融点 195-196℃

核磁気共鳴スペクトル(DMSO-d₆、TMS内部標準)

δ(ppm): 1.94(3H, s), 2.40(1H, brs), 2.67(1H, brs), 3.08(1H, brs), 3.99(3H, s), 4.46(2H, d), 4.89(1H, brs), 6.59(1H, s), 6.76(1H, d), 7.0-7.6(計9H, m), 7.79(1H, dt), 8.52(1H, d), 8.97(1H, t), 9.96(1H, s)。

【0162】(実施例24)参考例1で得たメチル(Z)-[4,4-ジフルオロ-1-[4-[(2-オキソブタノイル)アミノ]ベンゾイル]-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン]アセテート1.7gを34mlのメタノールに溶解し、O-メチルヒドロキシルアミン塩酸塩373mgを加え、室温で30時間攪拌した。析出してきた結晶を濾取し、トルエンから再結晶を行い、減圧下に乾燥を施し、1.49gのメチル(Z)-[4,4-ジフルオロ-1-[4-[(2-メトキシイミノブタノイル)アミノ]ベンゾイル]-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン]アセテートを得た。

【0163】融点 166-168℃

核磁気共鳴スペクトル(DMSO-d₆、TMS内部標準)

δ(ppm): 0.99(3H, t), 2.4-2.5(計4H, m), 3.15(1H, brs), 3.7

6(3H, s), 3.98(3H, s), 4.86(1H, brs), 6.7-7.6(計9H, m), 10.01(1H, s)。

【0164】(実施例25)実施例24で得たメチル(Z)-[4,4-ジフルオロ-1-[4-[(2-メトキシイミノブタノイル)アミノ]ベンゾイル]-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン]アセテート1.2gを25mlのメチルアルコールに溶解し、7.4mlの1N水酸化ナトリウム水溶液を加え、30分間加熱還流した後氷冷し、1N塩酸水溶液を7.5ml加えた。メチルアルコールを留去して析出した結晶を濾取し、水及びエチルエーテルにて洗浄した後に、クロロホルム-ヘキサンから再結晶を行い、減圧下に乾燥を施し、967mgの(Z)-[4,4-ジフルオロ-1-[4-[(2-メトキシイミノブタノイル)アミノ]ベンゾイル]-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-5-イリデン]酢酸を得た。本化合物300mg及び、モルホリン0.067mlを用いて、実施例14と同様の反応操作を行い、トルエンから再結晶を行って、270mgの、(Z)-2-メトキシイミノ-4'-[[4,4-ジフルオロ-5-(モルホリノ)カルボニルメチレン-2,3,4,5-テトラヒドロ-1H-1-ベンズアゼピン-1-イル]カルボニル]ブチロアニリドを得た。

【0165】融点 235-237℃

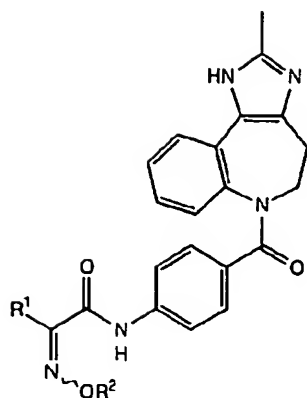
核磁気共鳴スペクトル(DMSO-d₆、TMS内部標準)

δ(ppm): 0.99(3H, t), 2.35-2.55(計4H, m), 3.11(1H, brs), 3.45-3.7(計8H, m), 3.98(3H, s), 4.86(1H, brs), 6.7-7.6(計9H, m), 10.01(1H, s)。

【0166】以下、表1~3に、実施例1~25により得られた化合物の化学構造式を掲記する。

【0167】

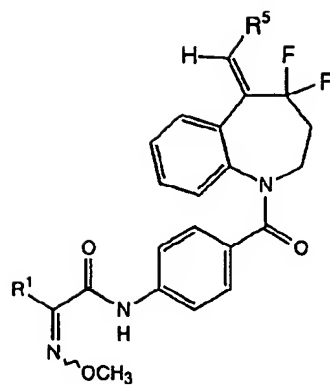
【表1】



実施例 番号	R ¹	R ²	塩
1	—CH ₃	—CH ₃	・ HCl
2	—CH ₃	—C ₂ H ₅	——
3	—C ₂ H ₅	—CH ₃	・ HCl
4	—C ₂ H ₅	—H	・ HCl
5	—C ₂ H ₅	—C ₂ H ₅	・ HCl
6	—CH ₃	—C(CH ₃) ₃	——
7	—CH ₃	—CH ₂ —O—CH ₃	・ HCl
8	—(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	—H	——
9	—(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	—CH ₃	・ HCl
10	—CH(CH ₃) ₂	—CH ₃	・ HCl
11	—CH ₂ —O—CH ₃	—CH ₃	・ HCl

【0168】

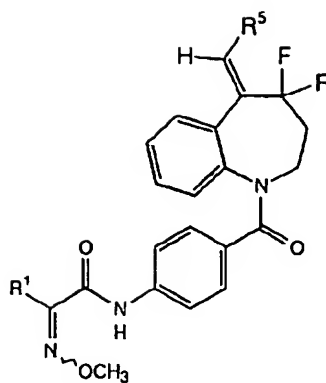
【表2】



实施例 番号	R ¹	R ⁵
12	-CH ₃	
13	-CH ₃	
14	-CH ₃	
15	-CH ₃	
16	-CH ₃	
17	-CH ₃	
18	-CH ₃	
19	-CH ₃	

【0169】

【表3】

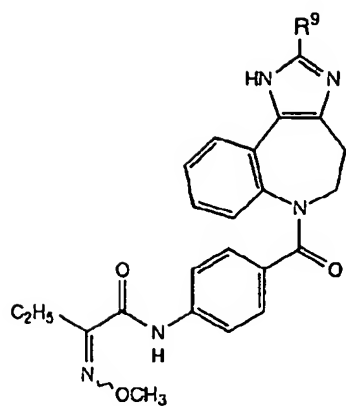


実施例 番号	R ¹	R ⁵
20	-CH ₃	
21	-CH ₃	 H • HCl
22	-CH ₃	
23	-CH ₃	
24	-C ₂ H ₅	
25	-C ₂ H ₅	

【0170】又、表4～9に掲記する化合物は、前記製造法及び実施例に記載の方法とほぼ同様にして、又はそれらに当業者に自明の若干の変法を適用して、容易に製造することができる。

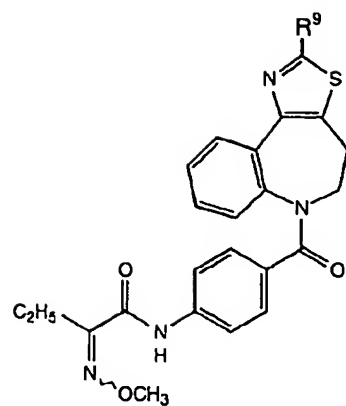
【0171】

【表4】



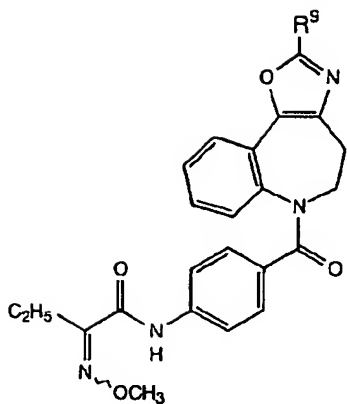
实施例 番号	R ⁹
26	-C ₂ H ₅
27	-C ₃ H ₈
28	
29	
30	
31	
32	

【0172】
【表5】



实施例 番号	R ⁹
33	-CH ₃
34	-C ₂ H ₅
35	-C ₃ H ₈
36	
37	
38	
39	
40	
41	-NH ₂
42	
43	

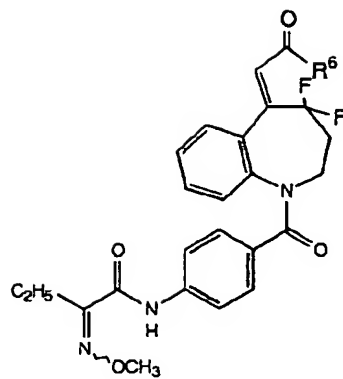
【0173】
【表6】



実施例 番号	R ⁹
44	-CH ₃
45	-C ₂ H ₅
46	-C ₃ H ₇
47	
48	
49	
50	
51	
52	-NH ₂

【0174】

【表7】



実施例 番号	R ⁶
53	-NH ₂
54	-NHCH ₃
55	-NHC ₂ H ₅
56	-NH(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃
57	-NHCH(CH ₃) ₂
58	-NHCH ₂ Ph
59	-NHCH ₂ Py
60	-N(CH ₂) ₂ N(CH ₃) ₂
61	-N(CH ₂) ₂ N(CH ₃) ₂
62	-N(CH ₂) ₂ N(CH ₂) ₂
63	-N(CH ₂) ₂ N(CH ₂) ₂
64	-N(CH ₂) ₂ N(CH ₂) ₂
65	-N(CH ₂) ₂ N(CH ₂) ₂

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(72)発明者 島田 佳明
茨城県つくば市並木4-1-1 420棟404号

(72)発明者 赤根 裕昭
茨城県つくば市二の宮3-13-1 ルーミ
ーにのみや428号

(72)発明者 谷津 雄之
茨城県竜ヶ崎平台2-11-7

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